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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.  
SPECIAL BULLETIN. ✓

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF AN  
INTERSTATE CONVENTION OF CATTLEMEN,  
HELD AT  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.  
March 11, 12, and 13, 1890.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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WASHINGTON:  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.  
SPECIAL BULLETIN.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF AN

INTERSTATE CONVENTION OF CATTLEMEN,

*Compliments of*

**J. M. RUSK,**

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,  
*Washington, D. C., May 12, 1890.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the proceedings of the Interstate Convention of Cattlemen held at Fort Worth, Tex., March 11, 12, and 13. Having by your directions dispatched a special stenographer to that convention for the purpose of supplying this Bureau with a full report of its proceedings, and having, moreover, been authorized by you to formally offer to publish this report for the convention, and the proceedings being of great and general interest to cattlemen, not only in the Southwest, but throughout the entire country, I beg to recommend its publication accordingly.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SALMON,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. J. M. RUSK,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*



## CALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

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In December, 1889, and January, 1890, an open letter was widely published in the live-stock and farm journals and other newspapers of the West, calling for an interstate convention of cattlemen, and for the appointment of delegates to such convention by the governors of States interested in the cattle business. The proposition was indorsed by the chief executives of many States, and by other persons prominently identified with the live-stock trade. The following is a copy of the letter above referred to:

SAN ANGELO, TEX.

Whereas the State inspection law has been declared unconstitutional, and the Senate investigating committee has as yet been unable to suggest any means of relief for the depressed condition of the cattle industry, the undersigned, officers of associations and individual owners of cattle in the State of Texas, believing in the efficacy of united action, do most earnestly call upon all who are interested in this important industry to join with them in an interstate convention to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., on March 11, 1890, for the purpose of agreeing upon some uniform plan of conducting the cattle business in the future.

In the present disorganized condition of our industry it is impossible to correct the abuses that are known to exist, and unless some well-defined plan is established in which each cattle-producing State will unite, there is little hope of defeating the combination of buyers in the prominent markets of our country.

We would respectfully call attention to the fact that the troubles we have to correct are of a commercial nature, and that it requires the very best of commercial ability to meet the emergency; we trust, therefore, that bankers and merchants throughout the West and Southwest, who depend so largely upon the prosperity of the cattle trade for support, will join us in our endeavor to place our business upon a proper commercial footing.

When it is considered that the value of our product has declined over 60 per cent. and that the consumers of meat throughout the United States are compelled to pay the same price (and in some instances higher prices) for their daily supplies as they did when we were paid a normal price for our cattle, some idea will be had of the magnitude of the wrongs we are suffering, and of the important bearing of the matter upon the commercial welfare of our common country.

Estimating the annual consumption of meat in the United States at 10,000,000 head (which is equivalent to one animal for every six and one-half of our population, and in the absence of any statistical information on the subject this is believed to be a very conservative estimate), we are losing the enormous sum of over \$200,000,000 annually; and this fabulous sum, reaching almost to the value of the entire cotton crop of our country, goes into the hands of a comparatively few butchers, and to a very large extent into the hands of four men who are commonly known as the 'Big Four of Chicago.'

With this terrible depreciation in the value of our resources, is it any wonder that farmers are poor, and that the commercial industries of the West and Southwest are so paralyzed ?

We believe we can correct the evil, but it will require the combination of all parties interested, and we therefore respectfully request the chief executives of all States and Territories trading with Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis to send delegates from their respective sections ; and while it is essential that the owners of cattle should unite, it is with us important that a banking and commercial element should be well represented in the convention, through whose ability a proper organization can be recommended.

We appeal to the press to aid us in our struggle, and to urge upon the people the importance of vigorous action.

In calling the convention to meet at Fort Worth, we are sensible of the fact that the city named is somewhat removed from the center of trade, yet when we reflect that it is to the rapid development of the range business in Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico that the present demoralized condition of our industry is largely due, we believe that much more will be accomplished if the meeting is held in the Southwest than if held in one of the older States.

WM. L. BLACK,  
*Chairman* (and others).

In compliance with the above call, delegates appointed by the governors of their respective States and Territories assembled at Fort Worth, Tex., and met in convention at the Opera House on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 p. m.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

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### FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

At the opening of the Convention Hon. T. T. D. Andrews introduced Hon. H. S. Broiles, mayor of the city of Fort Worth, who addressed the delegates as follows :

Gentlemen of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention : It is indeed a pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the city of Fort Worth, and to assure you, as I do, of the hospitality awaiting you on this occasion. I understand that your organization still remains in chaos, not yet being perfected ; therefore it would be improper for me to mention the causes and effects which have led to this gathering, or to allude to the evils recognized as existing in the present state of affairs, and attempt to prescribe their remedies. That, gentlemen, remains for you. It is for me, in the name of Fort Worth, to tender you a most cordial welcome. You are representative men of many States, and we feel that we are connected with you by iron bands. The facilities for rapidly transporting our products are of comparatively recent date. Before the days of our railroads we very frequently saw great droves of cattle pursuing their six months' journey along the trail to market ; and now the distance between the same two points can be covered in a few days, and the reports of the stock market, formerly received by mail, are now transmitted by the electric current. This is indeed an age of progress.

We are glad to see this great cattle industry represented here by so able a body as yours. And not only the eyes of the people of Fort Worth, of Texas, of the United States are upon you to-day ; you are regarded by the eyes of the whole world, and they are looking forward with the hope that your deliberations shall be harmonious, and shall effect such a result as may give relief to this down-trodden industry—a relief extending itself to other branches also, for whatever affects the cattle interest affects the whole commonwealth. Again, on behalf of our city, I welcome you to our hospitalities, and bid you Godspeed in your great cause.

I will now introduce to you Hon. T. T. D. Andrews, who is one of you—a cattleman. [Applause.]

Mr. Andrews addressed the Convention as follows :

Gentlemen, it affords me infinite satisfaction to see such a great body of American citizens, representing one of the most important in-

dustries upon the face of the earth, and who have left their homes in the North, the West, and the East, and have assembled here in our beloved southland for the purpose of consulting together as to the best means of relieving their oppressed industry from the burdens resting upon it. You have come here, sirs, with no idle task before you; you have come here interested as men never were before in the welfare of that industry which at this moment lies prostrate beneath the iron heel of despotism. You have come here, gentlemen, to consult together without temper, without prejudice toward any interest or purpose to break down any existing institution, and with no desire whatever to do any injury to any branch of the business in which you are engaged.

In times past desperate diseases have seemed to call for desperate remedies, and in many instances these have been applied without success. We are now met as a band of brothers seeking the light, seeking the way in which more light can be thrown upon our industry, and hoping to secure some good from a general consultation and a general interchange of views. We know that the refrigerators of this country have come to stay, and that they are the best instrumentalities ever employed in the killing and curing of beef. We have no warfare with them except so far as they war upon the interest which we represent. [Applause.] Indeed we believe in having more refrigerators; but we are unalterably opposed to any combination which seeks to destroy the very first interest of our beloved country. A great problem is before the American people. We see the farmers of the Northwest ground down to a point where there is no longer any profit in the great business which they are conducting. We find that last year the State of Illinois produced a crop of corn which was one of the greatest recorded in her history, but which brought her a loss of \$10,000,000, mainly due to the fact that the industry we represent is prostrated; the prices of the beef and hog products have gone down together. Far be it from me to say that I would have this Convention take any action whatever against any refrigerator interest in Chicago, Kansas City, or elsewhere. On the contrary, I would like to see refrigerators scattered all over this great land, and your serious attention is to be invited to questions of practical moment in that regard.

I would welcome to this Convention every man who feels an interest in this business. I would like to see something come out of this Convention. You have not traveled thousands of miles to reach Fort Worth for nothing, but have come here with purposes fixed in your minds. We require harmony, and it is desirable that this great body of men should feel that they are working for the public good and should not be at all disposed to throttle any interest of vital moment to the cattle business.

Gentlemen, Texas, almost the originator of the short-horn, and certainly the greatest cattle State in the Union, feels honored by the presence of this vast assemblage. Never before in her history has she

had such a body of representative men upon her soil. You have been invited here from all the four corners of the earth. You find every industry in Texas buoyant and 'booming.' Our cities are growing with a rapidity that is almost startling; our country blooms and blossoms as the rose, and from end to end of Texas advancement and progress are found. Throughout the entire area of our State railroads are being started to serve as its arteries. The only industry here which seems prostrated is the cattle industry. For that industry, gentlemen, you are here to seek relief; you are here to do something which shall enliven and build up the cattle trade, and I trust that in your deliberations the spirit of fairness and the disposition to accord justice which have always characterized the cattlemen will still prevail; that harmony will preside in your counsels and success attend upon your judgments. [Applause.]

The selection of a temporary chairman being in order, Col. T. J. Hurley, of Texas, placed in nomination Hon. O. A. Hadley, of New Mexico. The nomination was seconded, and Mr. Hadley was elected without opposition. He was escorted to the chair, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Although this honor was unexpected, undesired, and unsought for, it is one for which I am truly thankful. I have attended all the conventions of cattlemen that have been held in this country, and I feel that every man ought to be ready and willing to assume any position desired by the cattlemen if anything good can thereby be accomplished.

We have met for the fifth time within six years to see whether something can be done to promote and benefit this great industry of ours. I am sorry that I have to state here to-day that very little, if anything, has heretofore been accomplished in aid of the cattle interest. I therefore sincerely hope and pray that this, the fifth convention, will prove an exception to the rule of its predecessors. [Applause.]

I believe there are questions that can be solved and things that can be done by a representative body such as this, which seems to me to personify the cattle interest of the country west of the Mississippi, if we will only work in harmony and do business upon business principles. A 'hurrah convention' may be very pleasant socially and otherwise, but it can do nothing to promote the business interests of the cattlemen.

We have before us two questions. One is whether something must be done to enable us to get more for our cattle than we are getting now. Upon that you will all agree. The other question is as to what shall be done to this desired end of obtaining a higher price; and, gentlemen, I understand that the consideration of that question is what you are here for to-day. Colonel Andrews has very clearly and very forcibly stated to you the objects of this Convention, and knowing that you are prepared to do such business as shall come before it in this temporary organization, I hope that I shall have your aid and assistance until we

are permanently organized. Nominations for a temporary secretary are in order.

Mr. Charles H. Gould, of Nebraska, was nominated for temporary secretary. The nomination was seconded, and Mr. Gould was elected without opposition.

It was moved that a committee of five be appointed on permanent organization.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. If the Convention will allow me to offer a suggestion, I would say that it has been customary heretofore, I think always, and it would be an immense relief now, as this is a large assembly, to have the necessary committees appointed by selection from the several States and Territories represented. Perhaps the gentleman will so modify his motion.

A DELEGATE. I will move that the States and Territories here represented do each hand up to the Chair the name of a single delegate, and that the delegates thus selected shall together constitute a committee on permanent organization.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. And also on credentials?

The DELEGATE. Yes, sir.

It was moved that the present organization be made the permanent one.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. The motion is not in order.

A delegate from Kansas moved the appointment of committees on credentials, permanent organization, order of business, and resolutions, stating that these were the four committees usually first appointed.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. The question is upon the appointment of a committee on credentials, to consist of one member selected by the delegation from each State and Territory represented.

The question was put and carried.

It was moved that each delegation also nominate a member of the committee on permanent organization and a member of the committee on representation. The motion was seconded.

A DELEGATE. It is suggested that the original call for the Convention be first read, in order that we may determine from what standpoint we start.

It was moved that the roll of the States and Territories represented be called.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. The question before the Convention is upon the appointment of two committees, one on representation and one on permanent organization.

The question was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. The delegations will now hand up the names of the gentlemen whom they desire should serve on these committees.

The SECRETARY. I have nothing to go by. I have not the call nor the list of names of the States and Territories represented.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. Call the roll of the United States and you will be safe.

After consultation, the following named gentlemen were selected by the several delegations as members of the respective committees, and their names were announced by the Secretary.

Committee on Credentials and Representation: Messrs. E. J. Simpson, Arizona; James T. Henderson, Arkansas; D. Monahan, Colorado; Edwin Watts, Illinois; J. L. McAtee, Indian Territory; W. W. Guthrie, Kansas; J. F. Davidson, Missouri; E. P. Savage, Nebraska; R. F. Hardy, New Mexico; W. L. Black, Texas; A. H. Hord, Wyoming.

Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. E. J. Simpson, Arizona; L. Minor, Arkansas; H. S. Holly, Colorado; M. P. Buell, Illinois; S. Mayes, Indian Territory; E. M. Hewins, Kansas; T. B. Price, Missouri; Elijah Filley, Nebraska; W. H. H. Llewellyn, New Mexico; J. T. Brackenridge, Texas; H. B. Ijams, Wyoming.

Mr. Hurley (Texas), on behalf of the Commercial Club of Fort Worth, extended to the delegates an invitation to accept the hospitalities of the club during the Convention.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourned it should adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock on the following morning.

Mr. Bush (Texas) stated that the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, now in convention, had adjourned to meet in the Opera House at 9 o'clock on the following morning, but that out of courtesy to the ladies and gentlemen present the hall would be conceded to the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention. This announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Harlin (Missouri) moved that the adjournment be until 9 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock. The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

## SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman *pro tempore* at 9 a. m.

The Chairman *pro tempore* announced that the first order of business under the temporary organization would be the report of the Committee on Credentials. The report was handed up and was read by the Secretary as follows:

~~To the Chairman and Members of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention:~~

Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report: We find the following States and Territories represented by delegates: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming.

We present the following as the basis of representation of the several States and Territories: Arizona, 8; Arkansas, 6; Colorado, 12; Illinois, 15; Indian Territory, 6; Kansas, 15; Missouri, 15; Nebraska, 12; New Mexico, 12; Texas, 30; Wyoming, 12.

We find the following accredited delegates entitled to seats and voices in this Convention:

*Arizona.*—Messrs. E. J. Simpson, J. F. Waters.

*Arkansas.*—Messrs. James T. Henderson, L. Minor.

*Colorado.*—Messrs. J. L. Bailey, G. W. Ballantine, William Barth, J. W. Bowles, J. L. Brush, William L. Campbell, F. P. Ernest, H. Gebhard, R. G. Head, S. R. Hill, H. S. Holly, William Holly, A. A. Howard, M. W. Jones, T. R. Jones, E. A. Kent, C. G. Lamb, S. Laustano, M. J. Leaming, J. C. Leary, J. McCormick, H. H. Metcalf, D. Monahan, E. Nuckels, A. M. Pryor, C. E. Pughe, Hy Riddell, E. J. Temple, J. F. Zell.

*Illinois.*—Messrs. F. M. Bacon, M. P. Buell, Charles A. Funk, J. E. Greer, Henry H. Harris, L. R. Hastings, C. P. Johnson, W. T. Keenan, H. McChesney, C. W. Piatt, Allen C. Rush, J. S. Smith, R. Strahorn, W. L. Tamblin, William T. Vandever, Edwin Watts, David Welling.

*Indian Territory.*—Messrs. James H. Campbell, L. B. Haver, Henry T. Johnson, John L. McAtee, Charles McClellan, Samuel Mayes, Richard Phillips, William Thompson.

*Kansas.*—Messrs. E. I. Addison, E. E. Ames, Robert Atkinson, E. A. Berry, John A. Blair, J. D. Braley, A. T. Brooke, B. H. Campbell, L. H. Cole, A. J. Day, J. A. Donaldson, P. P. Elder, L. E. Finch, A. G. Forney, G. W. Glick, W. W. Guthrie, J. W. Hamilton, S. C. Hanna, H. A. Heath, C. F. Henson, E. M. Hewins, Keenan Hurst, W. M. Lacey, W. H. Lord, J. W. Mercer, J. B. Parnham, W. T. Rippey, Charles Robinson, L. Severy, John Sperry, R. A. Steele, D. R. Streeter, Eli Titus, J. C. Van Benthon, L. C. Waite, J. T. White, R. M. Wright.

*Missouri.*—Messrs. L. W. Arnold, J. W. Botts, Richard Brashears, F. P. Bronaugh, James Brooks, C. F. Clark, B. O. Cowen, J. F. Davidson, Robert Estell, James K. Estes, Albert Falcon, N. H. Gentry, William Gentry, J. W. Gordon, Robert Graham, W. E. Hall, C. H. Harlin, D. S. Harris, J. G. Heart, T. H. Jones, A. Leonard, Charles

E. Leonard, Robert McColloch, John McDiarmid, Morton Mead, John Morris, Paul Paquin, M. R. Platt, T. B. Price, Thomas W. Ragsdale, John R. Stoller, J. A. Todd, W. H. Vivian.

*Nebraska*.—Messrs. A. C. Davenport, J. B. Erion, Elijah Filley, Miles French, Charles H. Gould, J. A. Hake, J. G. Meek, E. P. Savage.

*New Mexico*.—Messrs. J. G. Albright, R. M. Barbour, G. L. Brooks, Francis Clutton, S. M. Folsom, O. A. Hadley, W. H. Halvey, H. W. Hardy, R. F. Hardy, James Harrison, John C. Hill, S. S. Jackson, W. H. H. Llewellyn, Lewis Lutz, G. E. Lyon, W. S. Lyon, E. Mothersill, F. Nichols, James Normand, S. I. North, Hilario Romero, J. E. Saint, W. B. Slaughter, D. H. Smith, Charles Springer, Richard Steele, H. M. Taylor, P. J. Towner, Wiley Weaver.

*Texas*.—Messrs. J. P. Addington, T. T. D. Andrews, E. J. Asburn, W. A. Barkly, William L. Black, William Blocker, J. M. Blockonson, Henry Bohls, J. T. Brackenridge, H. D. Bradley, Hayward Braham, C. R. Breedlove, A. J. Brown, Charles E. Brown, M. V. Brownfield, T. B. Burbridge, Jeff. Burleson, S. B. Burnett, A. P. Bush, jr., J. W. Buster, George Byers, C. G. Caldwell, W. H. Caldwell, H. H. Campbell, J. C. Carpenter, Martin Casey, J. G. Childers, R. R. Claridge, — Clark, J. W. Coker, not, J. Coleman, Joel Collins, Jos. Collins, T. A. Colman, C. U. Connellee, W. R. Curtis, C. T. Dalton, O. A. Darcy, John Darlington, I. R. Darnell, Charles Davis, E. P. Davis, E. T. Davis, I. W. Davis, Joe J. Davis, J. H. P. Davis, R. T. Davis, J. M. Day, P. Dedridge, F. M. Dougherty, J. L. Driskill, A. G. Dull, J. J. Dull, E. H. East, H. M. Ehrenwerth, Joe Ernst, B. H. Erskine, M. Erskine, J. T. Evans, A. Forsythe, G. W. Fulton, Joseph Funk, E. L. Gage, D. B. Gardner, W. H. Godwin, D. W. Godwin, J. W. Grooms, Jot Gunter, Meyer Half, F. J. Hall, H. H. Halsell, Henry Hamburg, W. R. Hamby, A. Hamilton, J. Q. Hanna, J. Harris, Ralph Harris, E. B. Harrold, William Harrold, J. W. Henderson, C. T. Herring, J. K. Hexter, L. H. Hill, R. T. Hill, William Hitson, H. D. Hogers, John H. Houghton, E. M. House, John R. Hoxie, A. W. Hudson, George Hume, J. L. Hume, T. J. Hurley, D. T. Iglehart, — Jackman, Joe Johnson, A. C. Jones, G. B. Jones, Graham Kennedy, J. J. Kimberlein, R. J. Kleberg, J. K. Knapp, Sam Lazarus, J. E. Lee, L. H. Lee, P. C. Lee, W. C. Lewis, J. M. Lindsay, George W. Littlefield, A. G. Long, A. J. Long, J. C. Loving, J. D. Lundy, J. T. Lytle, Robert McCart, J. C. McCarthy, J. A. McFaddin, R. E. McMulty, R. E. Maddox, Felix Mann, E. C. Martin, J. M. Mathers, J. Mathews, A. L. Matlock, J. A. Matthews, Max Mayer, Clave Merchant, M. Mertz, Abe Miller, A. M. Miller, A. Millett, C. C. Minnis, J. W. Montgomery, Tom Montgomery, D. W. Moore, W. R. Moore, R. P. More, Jake Morris, J. H. Nail, Tom O'Connor, W. W. Odom, T. R. Pearce, J. W. Perry, Buck Pettus, George Pfluger, L. Pfluger, A. H. Pierce, W. A. Poage, George Porter, R. W. Prosser, Ike T. Pryor, J. B. Rector, G. T. Reynolds, W. D. Reynolds, W. R. Reynolds, A. B. Robinson, C. Robinson, C. M. Rogers, E. H. Ropes, R. R. Russell, E. J. Sandmeyer, Winfield Scott, O. O. Searcy, R. K. Seaton, J. W. Shallcross, Felix Shaw, F. M. Shaw, T. H. Shaw, J. M. Sheldon, F. R. Sherwood, Rome Shields, A. Silverstein, D. E. Sims, C. C. Slaughter, John B. Slaughter, I. P. Smith, R. A. Smith, R. M. Smith, W. M. Smith, R. E. Stafford, J. E. Stiles, H. B. Stoddard, W. E. Stovall, W. T. Stuart, E. C. Sngg, W. S. Tallbot, E. W. Taylor, H. W. Taylor, J. B. Taylor, A. W. Terrell, R. M. Thomson, Thad. Thomson, Walter Tips, Thomas Trammell, R. R. Wade, Tom Wagner, S. Webb, J. J. Welder, G. R. West, A. Wheeler, C. H. White, T. F. White, Mark Withers, J. G. Wither- spoon, W. B. Worsham, R. K. Wylie.

*Wyoming*.—Messrs. J. M. Chadwick, John Clay, jr., C. F. Fisher, Ralph M. Friend, A. W. Haygood, A. H. Hord, H. B. Ijams, A. S. Mercer, C. F. Miller, J. M. Newman, J. G. Pratt, J. E. Schooler, C. Stoddard, J. R. Whitehead.

We recommend that all visiting stockmen be invited to seats on the floor of this Convention.

WM. L. BLACK, *Chairman*.

R. F. HARDY, *Secretary*.

A. H. HORD, *Assistant Secretary*.

A DELEGATE. How many votes are there upon that basis of representation?

The SECRETARY. In all, one hundred and forty-three.

It being stated that the names of two duly accredited delegates had been omitted from the list, the same were ordered to be added thereto, as follows: Harvey W. Salmon (Missouri), George Brown (Illinois).

A DELEGATE FROM TEXAS. Here are some additional credentials that have just been handed me—from Texas. [Laughter.]

It was moved that the names presented to the Secretary by the gentleman from Texas, and all other names from Texas, be accepted and inserted without further reading. The motion was seconded and carried.

A DELEGATE. My name was not called; am I included? I am a Texan.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. You are included. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brush (Colorado) moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be received.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. I understand that the motion is to receive and adopt the report.

Mr. BRUSH. No, sir; the motion is to receive the report, not to adopt it.

The motion was seconded and carried.

It was moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted. The motion was seconded.

Mr. BRUSH. I am decidedly opposed to the adoption of the report without some amendment. I desire to offer the amendment which I now hand to the Chairman.

The Secretary read the proposed amendment as follows:

Whereas on the basis of representation presented by the committee the duly appointed delegates from some localities would be prevented from acting in the Convention; be it

*Resolved*, That the number of votes be multiplied by three, and each State and Territory be allowed to vote on that basis.

Mr. Brush stated that under the proposed amendment the basis of representation would remain the same as reported by the committee, while the number of votes to which each delegation was entitled would be increased threefold.

The motion to amend was seconded and carried.

It was moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials, as amended, be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read by the Secretary as follows:

The Committee on Permanent Organization respectfully reports that the following-named gentlemen have been selected for the permanent officers of the Convention, subject to the approval of the Convention: For President, Hon. H. B. Stoddard (Texas); for Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. T. Henderson (Arkansas), E. J. Simpson (Arizona), J. L. Brush (Colorado), J. S. Smith (Illinois), E. M. Hewins (Indian Ter-

ritory), B. H. Campbell (Kansas), C. E. Leonard (Missouri), J. G. Meek (Nebraska), Charles Springer (New Mexico), C. F. Miller (Wyoming); for Secretary, L. E. Finch (Kansas); for Assistant Secretaries, Messrs. H. H. Metcalf (Colorado), Charles Gould (Nebraska).

The committee recommends that the presiding officer appoint a sergeant-at-arms with authority to appoint his own assistants.

The following order of business is recommended: (1) The Convention shall be opened with prayer. The committee recommends that the presiding officer of the Convention invite clergymen of the various denominations to open our daily deliberations with this service. (2) Calling of the roll. (3) Reading of minutes. (4) Reports of committees. (5) Reading of correspondence. (6) Offering of resolutions. (7) General business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. T. BRACKENRIDGE, *Chairman*.

JNO. L. MCATEE, *Secretary*.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. The question is upon the adoption of the report.

Mr. BRUSH (Colorado). I desire to withdraw the name of Mr. Metcalf, reported by the committee as one of its nominees for Assistant Secretary, and to nominate in his stead Mr. A. H. Hord, of Wyoming. Mr. Metcalf states that he is unable to accept the position.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. If there is no objection the substitution proposed by Judge Brush will be made.

It was moved that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. I will appoint as a committee to escort the President to the stage Judge Brush, of Colorado, Colonel Gentry, of Missouri, and Col. T. T. D. Andrews, of Texas.

The President was escorted to the chair, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: This is indeed an honor of which any man might well be proud, but I take it that it has been honorably bestowed upon the State of Texas and the great interest she represents upon this floor, for had it been otherwise there are gentlemen from other States and Territories who would have graced the chair much more than your speaker can hope to do. I am satisfied that you do not expect anything like a speech from me; if you are looking for that you will be disappointed. It was my experience when on the trail a number of years ago that when there was a stampede the man who could first get to the head of the herd was the man always looked to. With your assistance, gentlemen, I trust that our deliberations will be harmonious and will result to the good of the interests we represent. If a clergyman is present we will now proceed with that part of the business.

A DELEGATE. I sent a man out to hunt up two or three of them, but none have been found yet.

A DELEGATE. It is doubtful whether there are any present in Texas. [Laughter.]

By direction of the Chair, the Secretary read the order of business,

On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no minutes as yet except the reports of committees received this morning. The Chair desires to state that there is a large mass of correspondence on the table which the order of business requires should be read; this would consume two or three hours. The Chair suggests the creation of a committee on resolutions, to whom all documents may be referred.

Mr. Brush (Colorado) moved that a committee on resolutions be formed by the selection of one delegate from each State and Territory represented. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary called the roll of the States and Territories represented, and the following-named gentlemen were selected by the respective delegations to constitute a Committee on Resolutions:

Messrs. J. F. Waters (Arizona), L. Minor (Arkansas), J. W. Bowles (Colorado), C. P. Johnson (Illinois), John L. McAtee (Indian Territory), G. W. Glick (Kansas), A. Leonard (Missouri), J. B. Erion (Nebraska), Lewis Lutz (New Mexico), A. L. Matlock (Texas), J. G. Pratt (Wyoming).

Mr. Brush (Colorado) offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That all resolutions hereafter submitted be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

By request, the Vice-Presidents took seats upon the stage.

At the request of the Chairman the Secretary read a communication from Hon. L. S. Ross, governor of Texas, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Austin, Tex., March 8, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: Please express my regrets to those who will be more fortunate in being present at the Cattlemen's Convention that circumstances beyond my control deprive me of that great pleasure. To me it would have been something more than an ordinary satisfaction. I served a long and faithful apprenticeship as a cowboy, and not only feel at home with them at all times, but am justly entitled to the shibboleth that would secure the grip and the greeting of a warm hand. I can assure your distinguished visitors from abroad that they will receive nothing but courtesy and kindness from our people wherever they may go, but it would have been like visiting Egypt without seeing the pyramids for them to have come to Texas without seeing Fort Worth. The people of this energetic city have made it like the famous Comstock lode—just when you expect it to shallow up it opens out in a newer and richer vein than all preceding ones. Their highest ambition, best purpose, and most earnest wish being to see our State stand first in free and liberal institutions, moral fiber, intellectual reach, and all the glories which crown the most elevated civilization, they quite naturally want to make the whole country better acquainted with the growing hopes of our young State, which will soon stand in the halls of Congress like a young Hercules, conquering by obvious strength, leaving her club unused.

The wise minister of Henry IV taught his sovereign that pasturage, tillage, and commerce were the three great nurses of a State, and, indeed, since the days of the patriarchs they have progressed and prospered with equal step in conjunction, and I have often thought that the plow, the anchor, and the branding-iron would form no mean coat of arms for any State or Empire.

But here are the representatives of a single great industry which for years was the greatest in wealth and prosperity and the foremost in our State's resources, and it is

no more than simple justice to say that from the days of the Republic to recent years the cattlemen have been the avant couriers of our civilization and settlement, not only standing guard as a living wall around their ranches, but staying the work of the scalping-knife by repelling, pursuing, and punishing roving bands of Indians, and at the same time pushing out with their herds far in advance of the village or settlement of the agriculturist.

Depending alone upon their manhood, skill, and courage, they were mainly instrumental in wresting from the Indians and buffaloes a vast domain whose lands, now known to be fertile to exuberance, were then supposed to be something like self-righteousness, the more of which a man has the poorer he is. It is a matter of public record that for more than twelve years prior to 1874 no new county had been organized in this State. On the contrary, the counties of Young, Coleman, and Stephens had lost their county organizations, and were completely depopulated except by a cordon of fearless cattlemen like the Slaughters, Goodnight, Browning, Reynolds, Mathews, Carter, Harmisons, Braggs, Gholson, Elkins, Lovings, and a score of others equally worthy of mention along the border line. These men, aided by a battalion of rangers who were expected to guard a frontier line of nearly 800 miles, stood between the savage and his victim. In that year the assessment roll of the twenty-three border counties of Bandera, Brown, Burnet, Clay, Comanche, Eastland, Frio, Gillespie, Hamilton, Jack, Kerr, Kinney, Lampasas, Llano, Mason, Maverick, Menard, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, San Saba, Wise, and Young showed in taxable values only \$10,500,000, while to-day on the same basis of valuation they present a taxable property of over \$65,000,000, to say nothing of the forty or fifty prosperous counties since organized beyond the then frontier line, and which are now filled with well stocked and well cultivated farms as the homes of an industrious, law-abiding people, the pride and glory as well as the true strength of a country. These are some of the indicative trophies of the Texas cattlemen, and the legitimate fruitage of their dauntless courage and pioneer sufferings in the pursuit of their avocations, and in justice should entitle their interests and possessions to the equitable consideration of the Government and the people generally; and yet, strangely enough, while for years they have been the exemplars of a chivalrous generosity and bravery which made them the heroes of tales recounted the world over, in many instances they have been dealt with as men who have no claim to protection.

When the land was unoccupied and wire fences were unknown their business was conducted upon the open range and proved immensely profitable. Spanish fever and quarantine were dangers of which they never dreamed, and Texas was the cowman's paradise. This state of affairs lasted up to the year 1883, when the price of cattle suddenly rose to an abnormal value. A spirit of hazardous speculations was engendered; ruinous schemes were put afloat, presenting tempting but delusive projects, all as ill-founded as the tulip mania or the South Sea speculation of two hundred years ago, and in the end like the maelstrom engulfing all that came within its fatal vortex. It established a new and dangerous relation between the owners of large and small stocks, and frequent collisions were threatened. In a night hundreds of miles of wire fences were cut, and the law for a time was powerless to prevent the destruction. The State seemed unwilling to either lease or sell them land. Debt, like a consuming fever and wasting consumption, began to cloud the brow and take the fire out of the eye of the bravest in their ranks. Their range was overstocked and the supply of cattle greater than the demand of our home market, and when they attempted to drive in search of another and better they were confronted at the border of their State by restrictive quarantine and inspection laws imposing serious burdens and delays, or if to avoid this trouble they attempted to ship by railways they were subjected to ruinous freight rates, so that in any event when they finally passed through all these tribulations and reached a market in Chicago it was only to fall into the hands of those who graduated their profits with as much precision and certainty as they could number their herds, and there is to-day practically no other cattle market

on this continent. The price of every cow in the land is settled by its decree, and the delivery of beef to each city of note in the land, as well as the price, fully regulated, and sellers not in the syndicate or pool are alleged to be boycotted and ruined at will. You should inquire into the causes and as far as possible remove these burdens. Whatever is done should be permanent and radical. A patient may be cured of a fever, but if afterwards he be placed under poisonous or malarial influences he is liable to become sick again with the same disease, and the relapse is even worse than the first attack.

I have the most animating hopes and the greatest confidence that your present inquiries will comprehend in their consequences general relief for all the States and operate as a bond of sympathy and union of interest in providing more accessible and direct markets across the Atlantic, where millions of hungry mouths await the food you may send them by refrigerators and otherwise through deep-water harbors along our Texas coast. You cannot hope to reap the full benefit of your great industry until your beef goes from your own slaughter-houses to the markets of the world, and the law of supply and demand re-establishes a healthy competition, and you can enjoy the freeman's privilege of having some voice in determining the price of your cattle when ready to sell.

And even after this has been accomplished, in order to place the cattle interest upon a safer basis you will, in my opinion, be compelled to change your business into more methodical channels, based on scientific principles. It is obvious that the natural development going on in the country will force this process. Where there is no law of heredity or succession to interfere large pastures can only mark a transition stage in the march of development. They cannot continue to be held in their entirety and bear the burden of taxation for the mere glory attaching to large possessions. The time is near at hand when the value of these lands will be too great to be devoted to an improvident and unprofitable system of cattle raising. They are slowly being encroached upon now and must inevitably yield to the small stock farmer, who will make them more productive by keeping fewer but better and more carefully nurtured stock. In this way the development of the agricultural and stock-raising interests is absolutely essential to our elevation as a beef-producing State, and the sooner the two interests are made to fully sustain each other the better for all concerned.

Thanking you for the courteous manner in which your association's invitation was conveyed, and trusting that your meeting will be a grand success,

I am, respectfully,

L. S. Ross.

PRESIDENT INTERSTATE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION,  
*Fort Worth, Tex.*

The foregoing communication was received with applause.

Mr. Savage (Nebraska) moved that the communication from Governor Ross be received and spread in full upon the minutes, together with an expression of regret that the governor was unable to attend the Convention in person. Carried.

Mr. Carroll (Texas) submitted a resolution in regard to deep-water harbors on the coast of Texas. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Connelley (Texas) also submitted a resolution in regard to deep-water harbors, stating that he desired to have the same read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the resolution of Judge Brush, adopted a few minutes ago, if there are objections the resolutions offered cannot be read before reference to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. CONNELLEE. I understood that the resolutions were to be referred without debate, but that they could be read before such reference, and I think that to enable this Convention to understand what is being presented the resolutions proposed should first be read and then referred without debate.

A DELEGATE FROM NEBRASKA. A motion has been carried deciding that resolutions be received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. As they are reported back from that committee they will be read before this body and can then be acted upon.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that gentlemen sending up resolutions indorse them with a memorandum of their contents. There is nothing before the Convention, gentlemen.

A DELEGATE. It was moved that the resolutions submitted be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that motion was carried. I do not understand, however, that resolutions offered must be referred without being read, and I move that all resolutions be read and then referred to the committee.

The motion was seconded.

A DELEGATE. If we allow resolutions to be read as they are handed in the time of the Convention will be taken up without profit. When the resolutions are reported upon by the committee there will be time to read them.

Mr. MATLOCK (Texas). I think that the resolutions should be read. It is the usage in all parliamentary bodies to read resolutions and then refer them to the committee. To merely introduce the resolutions and immediately submit them to the committee alone would be to place the entire power of the convention in the hands of a few men. Every delegate should know what resolutions are before the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion before the Convention is that all resolutions offered shall be read by the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The roll of the States and Territories represented in the Convention was called by the Secretary. The Chair announced the result of the vote taken as follows: ayes, 321; noes, 57. The motion was accordingly declared to be carried.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary will proceed to read the resolutions now on the table.

A DELEGATE. I hope that the Committee on Resolutions will be called together at once.

The CHAIRMAN. The members of the Committee on Resolutions are requested to meet immediately after the reading of the resolutions and take charge of the papers now in the hands of the Secretary.

The Secretary read the proposed resolutions theretofore submitted as follows:

Whereas the growing necessities of the West demand a first-class harbor on the Gulf coast of Texas in order that the surplus products of this vast region shall find

an outlet to the markets of the world by a shorter route and at a great annual saving to the producer; and

Whereas the average surplus tonnage of farm products of the West amounts to many millions of tons; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States did at its last session provide for a special board of engineers, whose duty it was to report to the present Congress the most eligible point or points upon the Gulf coast of Texas for a deep harbor, to be of ample depth, width, and capacity to accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels and the commercial and naval necessities of the country; and

Whereas the said board of engineers have reported in favor of Galveston, and have recommended the immediate appropriation of \$6,200,000 for the improvement of that port: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to immediately appropriate the sum of \$6,200,000 to complete the improvement of the port of Galveston.

*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators of our State and to our Representative in Congress with the urgent request that they earnestly labor to have the appropriation made as recommended, and that one copy be sent to F. L. Dana, secretary of the Interstate Deep-Harbor Committee, at Washington, D. C.

Whereas class legislation in the interest of a peculiar industry, known as the 'oleomargarine revenue and license tax bill,' has resulted in imposing an unwarranted and unjust tax on the beef producer: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention that said tax should be removed.

The Secretary attempted to read another of the proposed resolutions which had been submitted, beginning with the words "Resolved by the Convention that the governor." He stated, and the Chair announced, that it was almost impossible to decipher the handwriting upon this paper, the author of which was requested to come forward and read it. This was not done, and the proposed resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being first read.

Whereas it is the sense of this Convention that deep water on the Gulf coast of Texas is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the live-stock interest of Texas and of the great Northwest:

*Resolved*, That we heartily favor the appropriation by Congress of \$6,200,000, recommended by the board of engineers for the improvement of the port of Galveston; and

Whereas six years are deemed necessary to profitably expend the amount of \$6,200,000 to procure deep water at Galveston; and

Whereas it is of the greatest importance to the entire Northwest that deep water be obtained at the earliest possible time; and

Whereas the board of engineers reports that deep water can be obtained at Aransas Pass for \$1,200,000 and at Sabine Pass for \$1,400,000; and

Whereas the amounts estimated by the board of engineers as necessary to secure deep water at Aransas Pass and at Sabine Pass can be advantageously expended within twelve and eighteen months and deep water can be thereby secured:

*Be it further resolved*, That this Convention favors the appropriation by Congress of the entire amount of the estimates recommended for the work required at Aransas and Sabine Passes; and should Congress fail to make liberal appropriations for Aransas and Sabine Passes, then it is the sense of this Convention that private capital should be permitted to secure deep water at both Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass, as is now successfully being done at the mouth of the Brazos.

*Be it further resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the States here represented, with the request that they work to the end that deep water may be had upon the Gulf coast at the earliest possible day.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no name attached to the resolution last read. Who is its author?

A DELEGATE. The author is Mr. Connellee, of Texas.

Mr. GLICK (Kansas.) It is important that the Committee on Resolutions should get together. Will the committeeman from Texas let us know where and when that committee can meet?

Mr. MATLOCK (Texas). I am prepared to say that the committee can meet at the rooms of the Commercial Club.

It was moved that the Committee on Resolutions meet immediately. Carried.

The Chair announced the receipt of a communication from Col. G. W. Fulton, addressed to the presiding officer of the Convention, and embodying some correspondence with the Bureau of Animal Industry.

It was moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. The motion was seconded and lost.

The Secretary read a portion of the communication.

Mr. MERCER (Wyoming). I move that the further reading of that matter be dispensed with, and that it be turned over to the Committee on Resolutions. The motion was seconded.

Mr. ROGERS (Texas). I move that a committee be appointed, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory represented here, to which committee the communication from Colonel Fulton shall be referred, and that the delegations be given the time from now until the opening of our afternoon session in which to make selection of the gentlemen who shall constitute such committee.

The Chair stated that the question was upon the motion of Mr. Mercer.

A DELEGATE FROM ILLINOIS. Illinois desires that the communication be read. It has been decided by vote that these communications, and especially this one, shall be read, and now because the reading takes time it is moved to table the matter. Illinois wishes to know what is in it.

Mr. ROGERS (Texas). I move, as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Mercer], that a committee be created, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory here represented, to which committee shall be referred the subject of pleuropneumonia, splenic fever, and what is known as 'Texas cattle fever,' and that the further reading of this communication be suspended, and that it, together with all other communications and resolutions upon the same subject, be referred to the committee now proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming accept the substitute?

A DELEGATE. I rise to a point of order. We have established a rule declaring that all communications shall be read, and that rule cannot now be changed without a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

A DELEGATE. In reply to the gentleman I will say that this subject, so broad, so wide, so vital to the cattle interests not only of Texas, but of all the Northwest, needs and deserves a separate committee. Matters pertaining to this subject should not be sent to the committee having charge of ordinary resolutions. This is a separate branch of the cattle industry, in regard to which the Congress of the United States has seen fit to pass laws, and has established a Bureau of Animal Industry, and in relation to which the several States of the Union are marking dead-lines and passing inspection laws. It is a branch of the industry much more important than the matters which the Committee on Resolutions has in hand; and it is but proper, while we have here representatives from the States of the great Northwest, that we should have the views of those especially interested in this subject, and that these communications and resolutions should be considered in a separate committee, as moved by Mr. Rogers, and not dealt with by the Committee on Resolutions at all.

Mr. ELDER (Kansas). The gentleman on my left raised a point of order upon the reference of these communications to the Committee on Resolutions without reading, and stated that such action would require a two-thirds vote. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the point of order is not well taken, as the motion to which the gentleman refers went only to the resolutions, and not to communications of this character. These communications should go to a distinct and separate committee for consideration. The subject is of vast importance to the people of Texas and to the people of Kansas also.

The Chair ruled that the point of order was not well taken.

A DELEGATE. If I am in order I will move, in line with Mr. Rogers's motion—substantially renewing that and offering this as a substitute—that a committee be appointed by the Chair, composed of one delegate selected by the respective delegations from each State and Territory represented, to be known and act as a committee on pleuro-pneumonia, splenic and Texas fever, to which committee shall be referred all communications bearing upon these subjects, and which committee shall consider the same, and shall report back to this body such resolutions as it may deem proper, together with such recommendations as to congressional action as may be agreed upon.

The substitute was accepted, and the motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. ROGERS (Texas). I move that the delegation from each State and Territory be prepared to nominate its member of that committee immediately upon our convening this afternoon.

SEVERAL DELEGATES (speaking together). We are ready now.

The Secretary called the roll of the States and Territories represented,

and the following-named gentlemen were selected by the respective delegations to constitute a Committee on Pleuro-Pneumonia, Splenic and Texas Fever :

Messrs. J. F. Waters (Arizona), L. Minor (Arkansas), C. G. Lamb (Colorado), H. McChesney (Illinois), — Cragin (Indian Territory), P. P. Elder (Kansas), Paul Paquin (Missouri), J. A. Hake (Nebraska), O. A. Hadley (New Mexico), C. M. Rogers (Texas), J. R. Whitehead (Wyoming).

By direction of the Chair, the following communication was read by the Secretary :

LONDON, ATCHISON COUNTY, Mo., *March 7, 1890.*

FELLOW CATTLEMEN: I cannot be with you, but will give you some of my notions as to the cause of the low price of cattle. I am a small feeder; feed from three hundred to five hundred a year. There has been in the neighborhood of fifty thousand cattle shipped to this and Nodaway Counties this winter to be fed, from Wisconsin and Montana, besides the Western and Texas cattle, and they are no small number. I do not think there will be a cattle famine this year, but it will surely come. Anything that will bring a shadow of a price is put on the market, cows, calves, and bulls, and if it were not for the English our good beef cattle would not be worth anything. I think it is foolishness too for the cattlemen to pay commission to men to vouch for Armour's checks or any of the 'Big Four.' The day was when there were hundreds of buyers that no stockman in the West knew anything about. Then it was convenient to have commission-men that knew of such buyers. We would not be entirely at their mercy if you would demand the sales published. I think they have outlived their usefulness. To sell your stock to us directly through the American Live-Stock Association at Kansas City would cut off all useless expense; you would get more for your cattle and we would pay less; consequently both would be benefited. When it is starvation prices it is necessary to cut off every expense possible. Many of the farms are mortgaged here. With abundant crops of corn it seems almost impossible to keep their heads above the water, and the depression in the cattle market is one of the chief causes. Now it is you that will have to apply the remedy or we will all go down together.

Hoping that your Convention will be successful, I am,  
Respectfully,

RICHARD STAFFORD.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the pleasure of the Convention in regard to the communication just read? If there are no objections it will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The communication was so referred.

Mr. Brackenridge (Texas) offered the following resolution, which was read by the Secretary :

Whereas in view of the facts of the overproduction of beef and the limited market for the same in the United States, and of the necessity for the adoption of some measure for immediate relief: Be it

*Resolved*, That we do recommend the immediate operation of the refrigerating factories now established at Fort Worth, Columbus, and Victoria, Tex., and also the establishment of a refrigerating slaughter-house at the most accessible port on the Gulf, with proper pasturage for holding the surplus receipts of cattle, and with pens, slaughter-houses, dryers, etc., of sufficient capacity for the slaughtering and freezing of from three to five hundred beeves per day for shipment to markets outside of the

United States; and that we pledge our sympathy and support to these enterprises, and recommend that the farmers and ranchmen take stock in them, and that the President of this Convention appoint a committee of twenty to report to the Convention the most suitable point on the coast for the establishment of the same.

The proposed resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. HURLEY (Texas). I have been instructed by representative citizens of Fort Worth, who desire to manifest their appreciation of the honor conferred upon the city by its selection as the place of holding this Convention, to invite the delegates to attend a banquet and ball to be given to-morrow evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. Tickets and badges can be had upon application to the secretaries of the several delegations immediately after the adjournment. We shall be very glad to see you, and promise you a good time. [Applause.]

By direction of the Chair, the following communication was read by the Secretary:

HANNIBAL, MO., March 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have to-day forwarded to you Washington and Fort Worth papers, in which mention is made of a deep-water harbor at Padre Island, Texas.

As you are aware, 'Deep water for Texas' has been a question; and almost a public by-word west of the Mississippi, for the last two years, because this western country must have shorter railroad hauls and cheaper rates to the sea. The whole problem of the farmers' troubles will be solved when the products of the far Western States can find an outlet to the markets of the world by way of the Gulf sea-ports. The question now before the public is the construction of a harbor. We do not want *experiments*, nor do we wish to wait six or eight years. What we need is the 30-foot harbor which can be constructed within the least time, and at the least expense to the people. You will readily realize the fact that the more a harbor costs, the higher will be the rates charged for shipping, even if the Government supplies the funds necessary for construction.

I beg that you will carefully and impartially examine the papers on this subject placed before you, and will bring the same before your Convention; and I trust that the Convention will pass resolutions favoring the plan herewith submitted, and will forward such resolutions to the members of Congress from the several States represented in your body assembled.

Yours respectfully,

F. S. ISRAEL.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERSTATE CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION,

Fort Worth, Tex.

The following is a copy of the paper attached to the foregoing communication, and therein referred to:

#### HARBOR ON THE COAST OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1890.

*The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate of the United States:*

SIR: I respectfully submit for the consideration of your committee the following facts in connection with S. 2800, "to promote the construction of a deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas at Padre Island:"

It is a fact that deep water is nearer the shore at Padre Island than at any other point on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from Yucatan to the Florida capes.

Thirty feet of water, with a clay bottom, can be reached in 4,200 feet from the shore line of Padre Island.

The main-land shore is 25 feet above mean low water at this point. An abundance of hard rock for riprap and soft sand rock for concrete is at hand for use in constructing the sea-wall; and all the timber necessary for use in the construction of the work can be brought from Sabine Pass in schooners at a comparatively trifling cost.

This point is nearer to the Pacific Ocean than any other point on the Atlantic or Mexican Gulf coast within the limits of the United States.

From San Francisco, Cal., to this point 1,400 miles of travel by rail can be saved in coming from ocean to ocean. Good, fat Texas beef can be furnished to Boston, New York, and other Eastern cities 3 cents per pound cheaper than the present rates, free from the fever, shrinkage, and other pernicious effects upon fresh beef consequent upon crowded railroad travel.

The viaduct, sea-wall, and breakwater, in fact the harbor complete, can be constructed, according to the estimates of the best engineers, at a cost of \$1,500,000, and within less than two years' time.

An outer harbor at this point would furnish the best outlet for and secure the benefits of the commerce of two-thirds of Mexico and of all the Western States of the Union between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast.

By its contiguity to the range this point would be the best shipping point in the United States for Texas cattle, and by the outlet and cheap water transportation it would restore life and prosperity to the cattle trade of the West, which has been ruined by combines, long railroad hauls, and the cry "Texas fever!"

The bill asks no money from the Government for carrying out the enterprise, but instead of a moneyed appropriation for improving the coast at this point, it asks the guaranty of 3 per cent. interest on \$1,500,000 of the bonds of the company, and amply protects the Government against loss by giving control of the work to the Government in case of failure to pay one year's interest; and, under penalty of forfeiture of the guaranty compels the company to expend all money arising from the sale of bonds on the construction of the work, and, when completed, makes the harbor a harbor of refuge, and gives room within the embayed space, free of charge, to the Government for use of its Navy and revenue service, and limits the wharf charges to half the rates now charged by the wharf company at Galveston.

I would respectfully impress upon you the fact that an outer harbor has no elements of uncertainty. The question of outer harbors has long since passed from the uncertain elements of theory to absolute demonstrated facts, as will be readily ascertained by referring to sundry outer harbors which are now and for some time have been in successful operation in other countries. I submit a few of many of these, giving the depth of water in which constructed:

	Feet deep.		Feet deep.
Alderney, England .....	125	Holyhead, Wales .....	55
Algiers, Africa .....	106	Madras, India .....	44
Boulogne, France .....	26	Cherbourg, France .....	50
Colombo, Ceylon .....	56	Odessa, Russia .....	36
Dover, England .....	45	Portland, England .....	60
Genoa, Italy .....	50	Port Said, Egypt .....	25

Although there are many others, these are quite enough for our purpose.

It will be readily seen from the plan of construction outlined in the bill that when constructed the harbor can be enlarged to any extent necessary to meet the growing demands of commerce. From the conditions of the Gulf coast it is a fact sooner or later to be demonstrated that an outer harbor is the only solution of the deep-water problem on the coast of Texas.

I respectfully submit herewith estimates of cost, time, and manner of construction, by that eminent engineer General Herman Haupt, so well and favorably known to many members of this committee, and respectfully ask your careful consideration.

JOHN WILLETT,

*President of Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 26, 1890.*

SIR: I have made a careful and detailed estimate of the cost of construction of an outer harbor at Padre Island, based on information given by you as to the facilities for procuring material for riprap and concrete in the immediate vicinity.

The work of construction consists of the approach, the viaduct, and the harbor.

*Approach.*—The approach consists of 5 miles of double-track railroad, connecting the mainland with the east shore of Padre Island, crossing the shallow waters of the Laguna de Madre. This work presents no difficulty, and a full estimate of cost is \$150,000.

*The viaduct.*—The viaduct connecting the harbor with the shore at Padre Island will be 4,000 feet long, and the cost will depend on the plan of construction that may be adopted. I have made an estimate on iron cylinders filled with concrete and connected by trussed girders of 25 feet span, and the cost on this plan will be \$150,000. If built entirely of iron, on the plans of Mr. Benzano, the cost will be \$85 per foot, or \$340,000, a difference of \$190,000.

*Harbor.*—I propose to construct the harbor by surrounding the area with a substantial structure of trestle-work carrying a double-track railway, by means of which the material can be carried in cars and placed in position with as much facility as if on land.

The structure would consist of a bed of riprap surmounted by a solid wall of concrete. The cost of this portion of the work for a length of 5,000 feet, and inclosing an area of 150 acres, would be \$1,000,000.

The whole cost of harbor, viaduct, and approaches, with a breakwater to protect the entrance, will not exceed \$2,000,000, and can be extended indefinitely to meet the increasing demands of commerce.

*Time required.*—Within one year from the time of commencing operations the viaduct should be completed and a wharf provided on which vessels could discharge a cargo in calm weather with 20 feet water, and in two years the harbor should be completed.

The arrangements would be such with a double-track railroad that the forces at work could be increased to any desired extent.

*Wharves and warehouses.*—These can be built on screw piles, capped with timber, but the cut forms no part of the construction of the harbor proper.

*Precedents.*—Outer harbors have not been constructed in the United States. On the eastern coast there has apparently been no necessity for them, but there are numerous precedents in other countries. I have a partial list before me of twenty-two harbors and breakwaters constructed in open seas and in depths of water varying from 20 to 125 feet, so that a harbor in 30 feet involves no elements of uncertainty as to practicability of construction.

*Why an outer harbor is preferable on the Gulf coast.*—Because all the conditions are favorable for an outer harbor and very unfavorable for an inner one.

The deep water at Padre Island comes within 4,000 feet of the shore, with a bottom of hard clay.

At Galveston the deep water, 30 feet, is 6 miles from the inner harbor, and the approach through shifting sand.

Parallel jetties, 7,000 feet apart, with a maximum tide of 14 inches, can neither create nor maintain a navigable channel of 30 feet.

Were it possible to create a scour between the jetties on the plans proposed it would lead to the formation of bars at the entrance and require their continued extension seaward.

There is no precedent on the face of the globe where such structures, under similar conditions, have been successful. The civil engineers of the country, and so far as is known without dissent, predict a total failure on present plans.

The success of Eads at the mouth of the Mississippi was due to entirely dissimilar conditions.

The people of Texas and of the trans-Mississippi regions do not wish to wait six years for the expenditure of \$6,000,000 to discover what should be known in advance, that the effort to secure a 30-foot channel by the means proposed had been a failure, and that millions more expended in dredging could give no assurance of success.

The millions of people interested want a deep-water harbor on the Gulf coast. They want it now, in the shortest possible time and at least cost. They do not wish to wait six or ten years for the results of a doubtful experiment. These wants can be promptly satisfied by the outer harbor only.

At nine points on the Gulf coast \$3,035,572 have been expended on plans of Government engineers without useful results, and the expenditure of \$10,027,073, estimated as required for completion, will not insure success.

For an inner harbor Galveston is the point, and if it should require even \$20,000,000 to secure deep water the appropriations should be made; but care should be taken in the adoption of plans that will not result in disappointment. Galveston is too far removed from Padre Island to cause antagonism. Both harbors are needed and both should be constructed, particularly as the outer-harbor bill asks no appropriations. It will afford prompt relief to the cattlemen while waiting for the completion of a harbor at Galveston.

Yours respectfully,

H. HAUPT, C. E.

Col. JOHN WILLETT,

*President Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company.*

The CHAIRMAN. The communication is referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the Chair at 2 p. m.

Mr. Black (Texas) presented a letter received by himself from Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture. By direction of the Chair, the letter was read by the Secretary, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., March 3, 1890.*

SIR: Your letter inclosing the call for an interstate convention of cattlemen to be held at Fort Worth, Tex., March 11, is before me. The considerations presented in this call, together with a document signed by yourself, addressed to the producers of live-stock in Texas and other States, and described as offering "practical suggestions for the cattlemen's consideration," and "exposing the skeleton plans of a working cattle exchange," etc., have received my close attention. The depression of prices to the cattle-growers has indeed attained serious proportions, and for some years past, and especially since my advent to office as Secretary of Agriculture, this subject has been to me one of earnest consideration, and the cause of profound solicitude. I heartily commend the consideration by such a convention as is contemplated in the call before me of all the conditions affecting our great cattle industry, and without attempting to discuss in detail the plan for a cattle exchange which you have outlined, I am persuaded that the organization by the cattle-growers of the States largely interested in this industry of associations whose special duty it shall be to watch over the interests of their members and of the industry which they represent must result in great good. The commercial side of cattle-growing, as of all branches of farming, has not in the past received that attention from the producers which it deserves. In recent years we have begun to realize that in the face of world-wide

competition, the result of extraordinary development in transportation facilities, the question of marketing our products is almost as important as that of producing them. There is no question but that organized cattle exchanges can, in the hands of competent officers, be of great benefit to the cattle-growers in this respect, it being in the power of such an organization to accomplish many things not obtainable by the isolated efforts of individuals.

The proposed convention is one which I regard as of such great importance that I have given orders to have a stenographer present, with instructions to prepare a report of the proceedings and furnish this Department with a copy of the same. You will, I am sure, be ready to give this gentleman every facility possible for the preparation of such a report. If you have made no other arrangements, and desire a full account of the proceedings, it will give me pleasure to supply the secretary of your convention with a copy of the report which our stenographer will prepare. Although not formally invited to be present myself, I assure you that were it possible for me to absent myself at this time from my duties here I should not fail to be present at your convention in person. As it is, I shall endeavor to send in addition to a stenographer some one qualified to represent the Department at your meeting. Should I be unable to detail any one for this duty, rest assured it will not be on account of any want of interest on my part, for I am sincerely desirous of learning all that such meetings of practical men may impart which may be of use to me in furthering the interests confided to me.

Let me, before I close, indicate one or two points which I think worthy of your consideration. In casting about for remedies for the existing depression in the prices of many of our home-grown commodities, nothing, however inconsiderable, which may have a possible effect upon the question of prices must be allowed to escape our attention. You are no doubt aware that hides are admitted into this country duty free, and you are also aware that of hides and goat skins this country imports from other countries an annual value of some \$24,000,000. It is difficult to understand why the protective policy adopted in this country, with such admirable results so far as our manufacturing interests are concerned, should not be applicable with equally good results to our raw products.

Again, for many years now this Department has been waging war upon cattle diseases, the existence of which, or even rumors as to the existence of which, in this country have procured the enforcement by foreign countries, notably Great Britain, of such restrictions upon our exports of live cattle as have entailed grave losses upon American cattle-growers. The increase in live-stock exports from this country during the past year, in spite of such restrictions, indicates very clearly, I think, the extent of the demand which exists for them in Europe. Unfortunately the restrictions referred to are of such a nature as to greatly reduce the price of our live-stock sold abroad, owing to the conditions of immediate slaughter or quarantine, and our earnest efforts must be directed to secure the removal of this grievous burden. I have already communicated with our State Department on this subject, and have reason to believe that my representations have not been without effect. I can promise the cattlemen of the United States that during my administration no effort shall be wanting on the part of this Department to advance their interests in this regard. In the mean time, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent to which diseases of cattle do or do not exist in this country, we may certainly all be united on this point, that the greatest safeguard to our cattle interests in this respect is to be found in such a combination of science and vigilance as will make prevention the rule while the exceptions can always be quickly detected and effectually remedied. When we compare the little cost by which the present control of our cattle diseases has been attained with the losses or expenses of remedial measures (only partially successful) in other countries, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves. To preserve such an immunity from disease as I believe our cattle now enjoy, and which we have a right to regard as affording good grounds for the removal of unjust discrimination

against American cattle by other countries, we must faithfully continue and maintain the course hitherto adopted.

Assuring you of my earnest sympathy and of my hearty co-operation in all measures which may be legitimately adopted for the relief of our cattle-growers, I have the honor to remain, sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. M. RUSK,  
*Secretary.*

WILLIAM L. BLACK, Esq.,  
*Fort McKavett, Tex.*

The foregoing communication was received with applause.

Mr. HARRIS (Illinois). I move that the communication just read be received, and that the same be incorporated in full as a part of the proceedings of this Convention. Carried.

By direction of the Chair, the Secretary read a communication from the Committee on Resolutions, stating that the committee was ready to confer with the authors of the several resolutions and communications which had been referred to it for consideration.

Mr. BRUSH (Colorado). I desire to make a statement concerning certain papers which, if I obtain the consent of the Chair and Secretary, I will have read by a member of our delegation. These papers are communications between the Colorado Stock-Growers' Association, which I represent as president, and the live-stock exchanges of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and South Omaha. I will ask that when the papers have been read they be referred, so that the matter may be fully discussed, and in order that representatives of the live-stock exchanges may have an opportunity to go before the committee and state their views.

With the consent of the Chair and Secretary, a delegate from Colorado came upon the stage and read the communications referred to. The correspondence is here given in full.

GREELEY, COLO., *January 24, 1890.*

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call the attention of the exchange to the unjust discrimination against the Western cattlemen in regard to the sales of cattle. Your exchange makes it a positive rule that charges for all cattle sold shall be 50 cents per head. Your customers in the West are in the habit of sending you large trains of cattle which do not bring in the market over \$14 to \$15 per head, netting the owner \$10 to \$12 per head, and paying you the same for the sale as if they brought \$60 or \$90 a head. We feel in the West that this is a very unjust discrimination against us. We therefore desire to have your exchange adopt the per cent. basis and thereby give us a fair and just ratio of your business, treating us justly.

We feel that it is impossible for any member of your exchange to defend your manner of sales and commissions from any financial stand-point that you may take. While we appreciate the services that you have performed and are always ready to perform for the stock interest, yet we feel that you should adopt such rules and regulations for the operation of your exchange as could and would commend themselves to your better judgment.

The members of Colorado Stock-Growers' Association, which I have the honor to represent as president, passed very strong resolutions at their last annual meeting in regard to this matter, feeling, as they have always felt, that a percentage on the

value of the stock sold is the only proper method of commission. We therefore suggest that your exchange should adopt a rule to this effect: All cattle, full-grown, to be 25 cents per head: if they bring over \$25, to be 1 per cent. on the gross amount they bring, but not over 50 cents per head to be charged on any animal.

The Western stockmen meet at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 11th of March. Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas will be in consultation at that meeting, at which I should be glad to have a proposition from your exchange to sell upon the conditions that I have herein indicated. As a friend of the exchange, I believe it would be a good policy to yourselves, and I know it would be an advantage to your customers in the West.

I hope to hear from you at as early a date as possible, and desire that you should bring this matter up and discuss it fully before your exchange, and would like a vote upon the same, as the Western stockmen, believing that their demand in this respect is just, are going to endeavor to have their stock sold upon business principles, as they are not sold at the present time.

Truly yours,

J. L. BRUSH,

*President of the Colorado Stock-Growers' Association.*

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE,

*Chicago, Ill.*

The reading of the foregoing letter was followed by applause.

It was stated that a similar letter had been sent to the other live-stock exchanges, and that the following answers were received.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 15, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of recent date, addressed to the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, has been duly laid before us, and we have also since had the pleasure of listening to your address on the same subjects, and beg to assure you that both have had our respectful and serious consideration.

You have been informed that as regards the weighing system and the wholesale condemnation of 'lump-jaw' cattle our exchange has not been idle, but has been at work on both questions through our committees.

With reference to the question of commission charges established by this exchange we address you this open letter, and wish to give you a few reasons why present rates have been established here, and we presume for the same reasons in other markets, and why the request contained in your letter, and also voiced by several petitions addressed to this exchange within the past year, has not up to the present time found any substantial support among our members. Further, we wish to say something in reply to your statement that the present system of charging so much per car or per head can not be defended from any financial stand-point whatever.

First. The reason that the present rates of commission were established by this exchange is that they were the regular rates charged here for the past twenty-five years, and have been demonstrated to be as low as leave the commission merchant a reasonable return for his time and capital. There are very few lines of business demanding the ability, integrity, capital, and financial standing that a first-class commission business does that pay as small an average profit, even under present rates, and for materially less an honest, efficient, and moderately remunerative business can not be done. These are the facts in the case that you have doubtless overlooked in your consideration of the question, but which we from our stand-point are compelled to notice.

Second. With regard to your proposition to charge 1 per cent. on all classes, with a limit, we have to say that such a charge, with or without a limit, would not be a living rate to us, and were we prepared to concede anything we could not entertain a proposition that would degrade the trade in our esteem and in yours, and would eventually drive men of ability out of it entirely. Any method of commission charges

st be uniform, and the present one is satisfactory to a large majority of our patrons. e percentage system would overturn the principle on which the business stands in markets and would meet, we believe, with violent opposition from all parties out- e of the owners of range cattle. Were the limited number of firms who are inter- ed to any extent in the range cattle trade prepared to adopt a percentage basis of er cent. or more, the remainder of the firms doing business here, and constituting e-tenths of the entire trade not interested in the range business, would not enter- n such a proposition, as the local trade is satisfied with the rate of commission it now paying and the system on which the business is done. It would be impossible adopt the percentage system on range cattle in our exchange at the present time. Third. That the percentage system would not be equitable is, we believe, easily monstrated from the fact that common stock and stock of low value take the same ne, ability, and cost to handle and sell as the better grades, and in fact really re, and therefore should be paid for accordingly. We take the ground that your siness demands our best talent and our best attention in order to realize you the st possible results in weights and values. Your statement that similar lines of bus- ess are done universally on the percentage basis is, we think, in error. The con- rry, we believe, is true. The nearest parallel to our trade here is the grain trade, d on our Chicago Board of Trade the rates for selling grain are so much per bushel, d we instance that a bushel of barley of the value of say 20 cents costs the same to l as a bushel of wheat or barley of the value of 80 cents, for the reason that it es as much time and ability and costs as much to sell a bushel of barley of the lue of 20 cents as a bushel of wheat or barley of the value of 80 cents.

Fourth. As the volume of business has increased at the different yards yearly it s necessitated more extensive yards to handle it; consequently it has increased the pense of the commission merchant largely. We are now virtually running two sets yards during the range season in all the principal markets, with salesmen in the ferent divisions to sell both range and native cattle, with help to feed, water, and igh the same, which has increased the expense of the commission-man in the rds fully 50 per cent. over what it was five or ten years ago, when the volume of siness was not so large and when there was not so much territory to cover. It st be remembered that firms handling range trade receive and take the bulk of ir cattle from the chutes, lot, feed, and water them, and it requires a large force men and entails a large expense to handle this class of business properly. It may m rather a strange statement, but we venture to say that it can not be contra- ted that taking the range trade as a trade it has yielded to the men who have de it a specialty a less per cent. of net profit than any other line of business done the commission merchant, for various reasons that are probably not necessary to plain.

Fifth. The Texas and range cattle are coming forward each year in smaller ship- nts, and cannot be sold for a materially less rate and any profit be made. While re may be some argument for a less rate on large consignments, we feel that in a ernal way our trade is necessarily bound to stand for the present system of charges l for substantially the same rates.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. BAKER,  
*Secretary.*

ION. J. L. BRUSH,  
*President Colorado Stock-Growers' Association.*

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SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR., February 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Your communication addressed to the South Omaha Live-Stock Ex- ange has been referred to us for consideration, and we assure you, emanating as it s from an association composed of men for whom we entertain great respect, and

in whose welfare we feel much interested, we desire to give it careful study and an intelligent answer.

You are doubtless aware that our exchanges here and at other markets are busily engaged in trying to correct the many abuses to which the live-stock industry is being subjected, and we hope by concert of action and with your co-operation to accomplish much toward adding to the value of our product.

While we fully appreciate the importance of your trade, and are mindful of the fact that the development of our market and advancement of our interests depend in a measure upon your success, we think the plan suggested by you would not meet the favorable consideration of a majority of the trade for the following reasons:

First. The number of native or corn-fed cattle coming to this market during the year far exceed the receipts of westerns, and are made ready for market at a cost fully double that of range cattle. Under the system suggested by you the commission on corn-fed cattle would be the maximum, while on western cattle it would be materially reduced. Taking into consideration the cost of production, the ratio of profit is in favor of the range steer, and the adoption of the percentage system would seem to be a manifest injustice to the producer of corn-fed cattle.

Second. The corn-fed steer is uniformly sold for cash, while fully 60 per cent. of the range cattle received at this market are sold as feeders, it being the best feeder market in the United States. A large per cent. of the purchasers of feeders require time payments, and are more liberal in their offerings than in a cash transaction. In securing to you these advantages commission firms are obliged to accept and become responsible for the purchasers' paper, thus requiring more capital and assuming greater risk than in handling corn-fed cattle, which tends to and does strengthen the market and enables us to obtain better prices for western beefs.

Third. Western cattle are harder to sell and involve a greater risk in handling than natives. They come to market but three to four months in the year, making it inconsistent to handle them for less than cattle coming uniformly throughout the year.

Fourth. The selling of cattle on commission is and has been for a number of years a business requiring heavy capital and the expenditure of large sums of money in the employment of men of experience and ability for the successful handling of stock, in telegraphing, advertising, and rents, and in otherwise securing the best results and subserving the interests of our patrons. The result of years of experience has fully demonstrated that the charge of 50 cents per head (not exceeding \$12 per car) is reasonable and just, and that the business cannot be done legitimately, honestly, and satisfactorily for less.

Fifth. The percentage system is a departure from the custom of selling the staple products of the country. For instance, grain is sold by the bushel or car-load and hay by the ton or car-load, regardless of the cost of production or price obtained.

We feel that all matters of dispute between the different branches of the live-stock industry should be equitably adjusted, but in view of the foregoing facts we believe the present system more compatible with the interests of both shipper and commission merchant, and we do not feel justified in reducing prices or adopting the percentage system.

Our dealings in the past are a guaranty for the future to all shippers that they will be honorably and honestly dealt with and their interests carefully and closely guarded.

Respectfully,

J. A. HAKE,  
*President South Omaha Live-Stock Exchange*  
A. L. LOTT,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. J. L. BRUSH,  
*President Colorado Stock-Growers' Association.*

KANSAS CITY, MO., *February 20, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: Your communications of January 24 and February 15, 1890, in relation to the methods governing the conduct of business at this market, were received and laid before this exchange.

We beg to assure you that the subject has been brought before this exchange and thoroughly discussed, as we believe, in all its bearings and phases, not only on this but on previous occasions. We would state that in all things pertaining to the advancement of live-stock interests this exchange, through its individual members, has felt and taken a deep interest.

When the per cent. basis of freights, supplemented by the weighing system, was adopted by the transportation lines you found us foremost in representing the impracticability of the system and advocating its abolishment. When the channels of trade became such that it was necessary to establish distributing markets, where buyer and seller could meet and exchange, many of the individual members of this exchange were among the pioneers in that enterprise. They have devoted years of study, business energy, and capital to the accomplishment of that purpose.

Naturally the subject of compensation was one of importance. The experience of other and older markets was reviewed, and we found that in all a per capita commission was charged. We also found that on some of the eastern markets the per cent. basis had been tried and found wholly unsatisfactory both to seller and commission-man.

In regard to the cost of marketing cattle we would state:

First. The ratio or per cent. of the expense in consequence of commission as now paid is a very small proportion of the total cost of marketing. Carefully collected data show this to be less than one-quarter of a per-cent. of the amount thereof.

Second. The present rate we do not deem exorbitant or out of proportion to the per cent. of margin required in other lines of business. In fact, we believe that the per cent. of our commission on the values handled is much less than that of any other mercantile business.

Third. In relation to range shipments coming in large consignments we would say that we are compelled to keep our forces on hand the year round. It not infrequently happens that a range shipment must be sorted into several lots; in fact, we can refer to some range shipments on our market which have required nearly or quite one hundred separate accounts of sale.

Fourth. The amount of commission now paid on range cattle, which in many cases averages from 30 to 40 cents per head, in consequence of the numbers loaded in cars, is a small per cent. for insurance. To the shipper it is a matter of vital importance to know that his consignments go into responsible hands. We believe that no thoroughly responsible firm can handle your business with perfect security on less than present rates. We do not believe you want inferior services, or to have your business done on a basis that would only warrant second-class ability in any department. We would ask you to consider thoroughly the responsibility and risk your commission house assumes in the sale of your stock. The detailed work necessary to receive and prepare your stock for sale need not be referred to. Whether the party to whom sale is made is responsible or not you need not stop to inquire. Whether the bank in which the avails are deposited is solvent or not you do not ask. You look alone, and justly too, to the responsibility of your commission-house.

Again, a limited per cent. basis would be subject to the same objections you now offer against the per capita or car-load rates, viz., some would get more value sold at the same cost than others.

Again, the range trade is gradually coming forward in smaller shipments. An inspection of the records of receipts at the various markets will fully demonstrate this point. The Cherokee strip and Territory will soon be unavailable to the range cattle. This again will tend to smaller consignments. In the last two seasons a very large part of the Colorado and New Mexico cattle have been sold to feeders, who have gone

to the ranch and bought or have been shipped to feeding points and distributed without going on the central markets.

When, therefore, the best interests of the whole business are summarized we believe that you will agree with us that the present system is the most practicable, equitable, and satisfactory to by far the largest part of the trade.

By order of the board of directors of the Kansas City Live-Stock Exchange.

Very truly yours,

R. P. WOODBURY,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. J. L. BRUSH,  
*President Colorado Stock-Growers' Association,*  
*Denver, Colo.*

THE ST. LOUIS LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,  
*National Stock-Yards, Illinois, March 4, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 24th instant, addressed to this exchange, urging a change and reduction in the commissions for selling cattle, was duly received, and was submitted through Mr. Atwater a day or two thereafter. The exchange at that meeting decided to defer action, as the subject was being discussed by the exchanges of Chicago and Kansas City, and, it was thought, might be taken up by the National Exchange. This is why your communication was not replied to before, not because it was overlooked or considered unimportant by our association.

At a meeting of the directors held on the 3d instant I was, by resolution, directed to say in reply that on account of the position of other exchanges on this question our exchange is at present powerless to make any change in existing rates of commission.

Yours respectfully,

H. I. BRODERICK,  
*Secretary.*

Mr. J. L. BRUSH,  
*President, etc., Greeley, Colo.*

It was stated that the following letter had been written as a reply to all of the foregoing answers from the several exchanges:

DENVER, COLO., *March 7, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of February has been received and carefully noted. Its contents are substantially reiterated by other exchanges to which we made a similar appeal. The great similarity in the letters from the different exchanges suggests a combined effort to bring forth the best possible defense of that system of commissions which constitutes the grievance of which we complain.

While we freely express our admiration for the skill and ingenuity employed in the drafting of your open letter, we beg to say that we are not impressed with the belief that it reasons from a true basis or reaches correct conclusions.

While our reply may refer to some things not mentioned in your letter, but which were contained in letters from other exchanges, we intend this as an answer to all.

You say, referring to the present fixed commission, "This has been the regular rate for twenty-five years." Without imputing falsehood to you, we can say that for many years, including last year, members of your exchange have not adhered to the fixed charge, but have in many instances transacted their business on the basis of the proposition submitted to your exchange.

We concede the desirability of securing the services of capable and responsible agents for the handling of our shipments, but are not convinced by your argument

that the percentage system would result in driving us to deal with inefficient and irresponsible men. Many of your firms sell 125,000 head of cattle annually, the net result being equal to the profits on \$300,000 invested in cattle ranges and stock, where greater responsibility and watchfulness are required.

You refer to the small profits reaped by your exchange from the handling of range cattle, and the whole tenor of your letter indicates that ours is an undesirable branch of your business. If this assumption is true, will you explain, merely to enlighten us, why such strenuous efforts are made to secure this undesirable and unprofitable business by sending your representatives throughout all the range territory, at a heavy expense, to turn it into your hands?

You say you "cannot entertain a proposition that, if adopted, would degrade the trade in your estimation and ours and eventually drive men of ability entirely out of it." This prophecy is not warranted by existing facts. In the first place, it assumes that there is and always has been a rigid enforcement of and adherence to the established commission—an assumption that has no ground to stand upon, as we have indisputable evidence that some of the range cattlemen of this part of the country have regularly received rebates from firms that are members of your exchange, reducing the charges for handling their cattle to within the limit we contend for. These firms do not seem to suffer from their degradation, and are not proposing to go out of the business, but on the contrary expect to largely increase their trade from this country. We are compelled to call you down from the high moral ground upon which you discuss this subject to the level of stubborn facts. The American Live-Stock Commission is a corporate body duly organized under the laws of your State, and received its charter from the same authority that granted yours. You propose to expel, if you have not already expelled, this corporation from your exchange, because it is doing business under a system that saves thousands of dollars to the cattle-grower, while returning satisfactory profits to the company. It will be interesting to learn that the laws of Illinois cannot protect one corporation against the tyranny of another where both are the creatures of her favor.

Let me illustrate the absurdity of your position. You cannot deny that you now divide your commissions with the commission firms of Kansas City, Omaha, etc., on consignments forwarded to you by them, which is virtually an admission that 25 cents is a satisfactory profit to each; in other words, you can afford to divide with another firm but not with the owner who ships to you directly, and the American Live-Stock Commission must be expelled, boycotted, and, if possible, strangled because it dares to save to the stock-grower what you demand from him, but which you are willing to give to somebody else. You cite as a parallel in support of your position the rate of commission on the Chicago Board of Trade, saying that the commission for selling a bushel of barley worth 20 cents is the same as for selling a bushel of wheat worth 80 cents. The comparison is not a pertinent one, but if it were we would answer it by showing that the rate for transportation of grain varied with some regard to the value of the product, it costing the producer less to market the cheaper grain; and in this connection we would call your attention to the fact that the shipper of live-stock does not have the benefit of this beneficent rule. The rate on a car-load of cows which you will sell for \$12 per head is the same as on a car-load of steers that would bring \$50 per head in your market.

We desire to mention at this point in the controversy that we do not regard this as a sectional question, for stockmen in the East, notably in Illinois and Missouri, have expressed the same dissatisfaction that we feel.

You assert that the percentage system would not be equitable. The whole question is one of equity, and if equity is with the system of a fixed commission there is an end to the whole matter. Let us examine it from that stand-point. We send you four car-loads of cows, twenty-four in each car. You sell them for \$12 per head, realizing \$1,152. Your commission, at 50 cents per head, is \$48. In the same shipment we send you one car-load of 1,600-pound steers, fourteen in number, which you sell

for \$48 per head, realizing the same amount of money, for which service you charge us \$7. Stated clearly, the results in round numbers are as follows, omitting feed, yardage, and other incidental charges:

Four cars of cows, No. 96, at \$12.....	\$1,152
Freight.....	\$400
Commission .....	48
	<hr/> 448
Net.....	<hr/> 704
One car of steers, No. 14, at \$48.....	1,152
Freight.....	\$100
Commission.....	7
	<hr/> 107
Net.....	<hr/> 1,045

How does this strike you from a stand-point of equity? One answer you make is that it is more difficult to sell inferior stock and greater number, but our observation of your business at the various live-stock markets of the country compels us to dissent from the statement. You add as another reason for sustaining the prevailing system that the great increase in the volume of business necessitates a larger force to handle it, etc. This is the first time we ever heard the proposition seriously made that it cost more relatively to transact a large business than a small one. We supposed it was universally conceded that the reverse of the proposition was true, and again we are reminded of your inconsistency in sending men such a long distance to drum for consignments to further swell your expenses and reduce your profits by an excess of business. If you are doing this from any motive of philanthropy we will be quite as generous and say that we will worry along and finally get to market without the intervention of your representatives, and this does not mean that we will not be glad to meet the boys at any time in a social way.

We want to tell you, and through you the exchanges, that a majority of the cattlemen in this district believe that they are competent to manage their business and to conduct their sales at the principal markets; not only this, but they propose to have a voice in the selection of the men who are to handle their cattle.

Your Western customers hoped that the Live-Stock Exchange would meet them on equitable ground on this question, and they believe that your discrimination against low-priced stock, whether from the range or elsewhere, is unjust and unreasonable.

As prices have depreciated the exchanges have borne down harder and harder on our industry, and in 1889 reached the climax by trying to make it impossible for any commission-man to sell stock for less than 50 cents per head. This feature of your system is iniquitous, for it removes every incentive to effort in the direction of obtaining remunerative prices. The percentage system would offer an inducement to the agent to obtain the highest possible price for his principal. It is surprising that the stock-grower has so long and so patiently submitted to a system that offers a premium to indifference and apathy in agents intrusted with such important pecuniary trusts. It must and will give way before the demands of justice and common sense; the sooner the better for all concerned.

One firm of another exchange, in further defense of your system, makes the point that the greater part of the steers from the range country have to be sold to feeders, frequently on time, etc. Instead of this being a misfortune to the commission firms it is a 'picnic.' They not only obtain a commission from us, but more frequently than otherwise a commission from the buyer, and again a full commission on the same cattle when they again reach the market from the feed pens.

We will conclude our letter, already too long, by stating that the American Live-Stock Commission, after paying large salaries, in some cases as much as \$8,000 per annum, and paying all other expenses, has paid dividends to its members of 30 per

cent., showing that 20 cents per head covers all expenses including salaries. This fact alone is an answer, complete and insurmountable, to all your labored efforts to show that your business cannot be profitably conducted for less than a commission of 50 cents per head.

Hoping to meet you all at Fort Worth, we remain

Respectfully yours,

J. L. BRUSH,

*President Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.*

H. H. METCALF,

*Secretary Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.*

C. H. BAKER,

*Secretary of Live Stock Exchange, Chicago, Ill.*

The reading of the letter last above quoted was interrupted and followed by laughter and applause.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the pleasure of the Convention in regard to these communications?

Mr. Brush (Colorado) moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to consider the communications in question; that such committee be given sufficient time in which to hear all parties interested, and that it report the result of such hearing to the Convention. The motion was seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair appoints Mr. Brush as chairman of that committee, and will presently announce the names of the other members.

By direction of the Chair, the following proposed resolutions were read by the Secretary:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention, most respectfully submitted to Congress, that Congress should make an appropriation for the payment of all such Indian depredation claims as have been examined and approved by the Interior Department, and should make some provision for the adjustment and settlement of those claims which have not been approved, and this without reference to the statute of limitations.

*Further resolved*, That the Secretary of this Convention be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate now in session.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom are these resolutions offered?

A DELEGATE. They are offered by Mr. Loving, of Texas, and are approved by Governor Throckmorton.

The CHAIRMAN. They are referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A proposed resolution in regard to the claims of the Cherokee Indians was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. A. J. Brown (Texas) offered the following resolution:

Whereas it is the opinion of many of our leading stockmen that there now exists a shortage in the supply of beef cattle in the United States; and

Whereas confidence in the cattle industry has been greatly impaired by the suggestion that the supply of cattle is in excess of the demand for the same, and that the depression in prices is caused by the shipment of an almost endless amount of unmarketable stock; and

Whereas a knowledge of such shortage, if any exists, would tend to restore confidence and advance prices by decreasing the shipment of unmarketable cattle: Therefore

*Be it resolved*, That the delegation to this Convention from each State and Territory shall select one of its members to act upon a committee whose duty it shall be to discuss the advisability of organizing a bureau of information and statistics, in order to solve the problem of supply and demand.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Guthrie (Kansas) offered a resolution in regard to the coinage of silver and its use as a circulating medium, and requested that the same be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It was so referred.

Mr. Buell (Illinois) offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That in the consideration by Congress of any measure for the revision of the tariff, or involving the application of the principle of protection to American industries, the agricultural industry must be placed in the front rank as entitled to all the encouragement, protection, and fostering care the National Government can legitimately extend to it; and in this connection that the attention of Congress be directed in an especial manner to the annual importation, duty free, of \$24,000,000 worth of hides and goat-skins, in direct competition with the American cattle industry.

Mr. Buell also offered the following resolution :

Whereas the removal of the import duty on hides by the tariff bill of 1872 entails a loss of from \$1.50 to \$2 per head on all cattle slaughtered in the United States; and

Whereas it is a well-known fact that said loss falls directly upon the cattle producer by depreciating to that amount the value per head of all cattle in the country: Therefore

*Be it resolved*, That this Convention recommend the Congress of the United States to restore the said tariff on hides at the earliest date possible.

*Be it further resolved*, That the delegates from the several States use their best endeavors and all honorable means to enforce the necessity of this action upon their members of Congress and Senators, ever bearing in mind the fact that by said restoration the value of the cattle in this country will be immediately increased from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Mr. GUNTER (Texas). Those are political questions, and I am opposed to their being brought into this Convention. [Applause.] They have been discussed in every political convention for the last ten years, and I object to their introduction or consideration in any way by this Convention.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. BUELL. Those resolutions were to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The proposed resolutions submitted by Mr. Buell were so referred.

The Chair appointed, as a committee to consider the matter of the correspondence between Mr. Brush, as president of the Colorado Cattle-Growers' Association, and the several live-stock exchanges, Messrs. J. L. Brush (Colorado), Charles Robinson (Kansas), Charles Springer (New Mexico), H. B. Ijams (Wyoming), C. C. Slaughter (Texas); Mr. Brush to be chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. In connection with the matter of these appointments I desire to state to the Convention that no commission-man is placed upon that committee, for the reason that the Chair has been requested by the commission-men not to appoint upon it one of their number.

It was stated that Mr. Springer would be unable to serve upon the committee. At the request of the delegation from New Mexico, the Chair substituted for the name of Mr. Springer the name of Mr. Francis Clutton.

Mr. B. H. Erskine (Texas) offered the following resolution :

Whereas an unjust and discriminating internal-revenue tax has been laid upon the production of oleomargarine, amounting to \$1,000,000 per annum ; and

Whereas the revenue from this tax is not needed by the Government, is unjust and burdensome to the consumers of oleomargarine and to the producers of the material entering into its manufacture : Therefore

*Be it resolved*, That this Convention do earnestly protest against the levying of a tax on oleomargarine, and petition Congress for its removal.

A DELEGATE FROM KANSAS. I make a motion, sir, that we do now suspend the rules in order that I may move the immediate adoption of that resolution as read by the Secretary.

The motion was not seconded, and the Chair directed the Secretary to read the resolution next in order.

The Secretary read the following proposed resolution :

*Resolved*, That this Convention heartily indorse the plan for an outer harbor off Padre Island, as proposed by Col. John Willett, and urge upon Congress, and especially upon the Representatives of our respective States, the necessity of prompt action in securing a deep-water harbor on the Gulf coast of Texas, as being one of the speediest means for bringing prosperity to the cattle interests of this country. And as the Willett plan for an outer harbor has proved successful in the construction and operation of harbors in France, Italy, Russia, England, Egypt, Algiers, and Brazil, we look upon it as being the most economical, quickest, and surest method of obtaining a deep-water harbor ; and as the success of outer harbors has been demonstrated, we recommend Congress to pass the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hatch (H. R. 5005), "to promote the construction of a safe deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas."

Referred.

Mr. Black (Texas) offered the following resolution :

Whereas experiments have been made in Missouri, in Texas, and elsewhere, to prevent by vaccination Texas fever in northern stock shipped south :

*Be it resolved*, That we invite investigators who may be here to fully explain the results of such experiments to the Convention.

Referred to the Committee on Pleuro-pneumonia, Splenic and Texas Fever.

Mr. A. J. Brown (Texas) offered the following resolution :

Whereas we recognize the importance of a deep-water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico for the agricultural, mineral, and pastoral products of the great body of citizens residing in the valley of the Rocky Mountains and of the Southwest ; and

Whereas the deep-water conventions held at Fort Worth, Tex., Denver, Colo., and Topeka, Kans., representative of the interests of a section of country greater in extent than all the rest of the United States, have recommended the selection by Congress of a board of engineers charged with the duty of recommending a point on the Gulf coast suitable for the location of a deep-water harbor of the first class ; and

Whereas Congress has complied with this request, and the board of engineers have reported favorably upon Galveston as the point on the whole coast of Texas most suitable for a deep-water harbor of the first class : Therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That we heartily recommend that the report of the engineers' commission be indorsed by Congress, and that the appropriation recommended of \$6,200,000 for the purpose of improving the harbor of Galveston receive the substantial support of all the Representatives in Congress of the great West and Southwest, and of all other States and Territories that desire to relieve the producers in the sections named from the onerous taxation incident to burdensome railroad transportation.

*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Kansas delegation in Congress for presentation to that body.

The foregoing proposed resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. TAYLOR (New Mexico). In behalf of the New Mexico delegation, I move that the Chair appoint a committee of five on transportation. There is scarcely any question that affects the interests of the cattlemen of New Mexico and the Southwest more than that of transportation. Stable-cars, express-cars, and other cars on which cattle can be fed and watered have been introduced, and are of great importance in transportation; and as some railroads have (very liberally, in our opinion) seen fit to reduce rates, we desire to encourage others to do likewise.

Carried.

The Chairman stated that he would presently announce the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON (Kansas). I think we were promised a speech by Colonel Black which I have not yet heard, and I believe that he has some ideas on the question of an exchange which I would be very glad indeed to hear if there is no other business before the Convention. I move that Colonel Black be invited to address the Convention from the stage.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Black (Texas) accordingly came upon the stage and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention: The question we have met here to-day to discuss is perhaps the most important one that has ever been investigated by a convention of American citizens. It is a question that involves the welfare of nearly one-half the present population of the United States, who are engaged in producing and selling live-stock. It is not a question as to whether the 'Big Four' of Chicago are justified in the course they are following, for I do not suppose there is a business man within the hearing of my voice that would not willingly exchange places (commercially speaking) with Mr. Armour if he could do so; and hence it seems to me entirely unnecessary to detail all the wrongs we are suffering in consequence of our unfortunate situation. We have met here to try to extricate ourselves from this helpless condition and to change our position from a state of dependence to one of independence. It is a task, gentlemen, that calls for the most careful reflection and study, but I am confident we can introduce such a change in the management of our business as will finally result in a complete reformation if we will inquire earnestly

into the causes that have drawn us into such a sadly demoralized condition.

If we look around us we will find that the members of almost every other American industry have within the past twenty years introduced such improved methods as have made them masters of their own business, and it seems to me high time for us to be doing something in the same direction.

We must not forget that there has been an enormous increase in the demand for our product, and that to meet this demand all branches of the live-stock industry have been extended into all parts of the United States; but notwithstanding our trade has more than doubled we are trying to do our business on the same scale of economy that we employed when it was comparatively small. This would seem to be unreasonable, for we all know that as a trade increases in volume there must be a corresponding increase in expenses, and improved methods must be employed that were unnecessary before. Take for instance a mercantile industry like any of our great concerns; when they were started twenty years ago the proprietor and one clerk could do all the business they could get, but now it is necessary to have a corps of book-keepers and an army of clerks to keep up with the increased trade. If it is necessary in other branches of business is it not natural it should be so in ours? Although we are scattered from one end of the country to the other, and each individual would seem to be engaged in a distinct business, we are all partners in one sense of the word, and are dependent upon each other for success. If Texas increases her cattle trade without informing the people engaged in the same trade in Missouri, Kansas, and other States, the result will be disastrous to the whole. We are all engaged in supplying the demand for a single product, and there must be some system employed that will inform all parties interested in the business of the exact condition of affairs from week to week, so that each individual can shape his course according to existing circumstances.

What we need, in my judgment, is a bureau of information and statistics in each of the cattle-producing and cattle-feeding States; a headquarters, in other words, under the management of a competent secretary, directed by a president and board of directors, where all the latest information can be recorded and distributed among those engaged in the live-stock industry. We want to know what the visible supply of beeves is, and what number of feeders and one and two-year-old steers we have on hand, and we want to know what number of breeding cattle we have on hand, and what the increase in calves is every year. In a word, we want to know how our business is progressing, and how it is progressing in other States.

At the first glance it would seem to be almost an impossibility to keep the record of such a product as cattle and be able to give the information outlined in my remarks; but when we reflect on what has

already been accomplished in other lines of trade, how the life insurance system has been so perfected that the expectation of human life can be calculated with almost absolute certainty, and when we see with what perfect accuracy the supply and demand of wheat, cotton, and other products can be forecast, it is quite reasonable to believe that the same thing can be accomplished as to cattle if the same methods are employed. It would be a very simple matter for the secretaries of the bureaus to learn by telegraph the daily shipment of cattle from all the different shipping points and inform the trade of the number of cattle in transit to Chicago and other markets.

I apprehend that under such a system as I have suggested there will be regular dealers in one, two, and three-year-old steers who will buy up the small lots and concentrate them in a few large ranches; but there is no reason why this should not be done in cattle as well as in coffee, and if the concentration of coffee in the hands of a few wealthy dealers has had the effect of raising the price from 10 cents to 20, a similar concentration in our own trade would certainly have a like beneficial effect.

Through the agency of the post-office the secretary can learn of the condition of cattle from month to month, and if the steers in one section of the State are not in shipping order, the knowledge of this fact would naturally strengthen others whose cattle were in good shape for market.

Of course there is a great deal of detail connected with such a bureau, but there is a great deal of detail connected with every great industry, and we can not expect to inspire capital with confidence unless we employ a system that will show what the condition of our business is. If the coffee trade did not show by statistical information that there was no overproduction of coffee, none but the 'Big Four' in coffee would buy it; and if the cattle trade can not convince people that there is no overproduction in cattle, there will be no one to buy our beef except the 'Big Four' in cattle. So we may as well make up our minds to wait until the bulk of our cattle have been given away, and then for a year or two there will be a natural reaction.

In trade it is a very old-established law that the supply and demand governs the selling value of an article, and this being the case it certainly needs no argument on my part to prove the necessity of establishing and maintaining bureaus of information and statistics through which the supply and demand in the case of cattle can be ascertained; and the sooner such bureaus are established the sooner will confidence be restored to the hundreds of thousands of cattle-producers who are giving their property away because of the popular cry 'overproduction' which the 'Big Four' have been ringing in our ears for the past three or four years. There is no ground upon which they can prove an overproduction of cattle, but, on the other hand, where is the evidence from which we can say that there is not such overproduction? This

explains the importance of taking an actual account of stock, and if that shall show, as I am quite sure it will, a positive shortage, there will certainly follow such a reaction as shall put an end to this senseless shipping of stock to Chicago, and the present owners of cattle may confidently hold them for more satisfactory prices.

It was my privilege to be engaged in the cotton trade before there was any organization in that business, and I can remember well the argument of the English spinners as to supply. In those days there was no cotton exchange for the ascertainment of what the supply and demand really were, and consequently the cotton spinners could and did cry 'overproduction,' just as the 'Big Four' do now as to cattle; but as soon as the cotton exchange was established and the announcement was made that there was no more cotton produced than was needed, our speculators gained the confidence to hold, and if they required any money the banks had confidence to lend them what was necessary. I cannot see any good reason why the same happy result should not follow to us in the cattle business as soon as we have introduced a system that will convince our bankers and other friends that there are no more cattle in the United States than are needed.

Why is it that we are compelled to pay from 20 to 25 cents per pound for our coffee now when we used to buy it as low as 10 cents? If you will investigate you will find that the explanation in regard to cotton covers the case of coffee as well. Until the establishment of the coffee exchange (which is neither more nor less than a bureau for ascertaining supply and demand) no one knew or could know whether or not there was an overproduction of coffee; hence there was no confidence with which to hold and speculate in that product; but when the coffee exchange had demonstrated that no more than a fair supply was produced from year to year, thousands of people were ready to purchase coffee on speculation.

Therefore it will be seen that it is the information relating to supply and demand which encourages the people to buy and sell, establishing confidence on the part of capital and prompting others than capitalists to deal in a product in which they would otherwise be afraid to invest; and I am quite sure that if bureaus of information have furnished this effect to other trades the same cause will have the same effect in ours.

As some of you know, I have heretofore suggested the introduction of 'standard grades' and the selling of cattle by contract, a plan now followed in almost every branch of business. This, I believe, would enable us to hold our stock until sold, and would compel the consumers to make known their daily wants, to be supplied from such class and by such quantity as they required. Many, however, suppose that it is impracticable to introduce such a change, and I do not care to argue the point. If this change is eventually found to be necessary it can be well made at a future date. In the meantime the organization now suggested will serve as a stepping-stone to that or to any other improve-

ment that may be regarded as important. A beginning must be made, however, and ours, like any other business organization, can improve with age.

Now what will be the probable effect of such an organization as I have outlined? In my judgment it would afford confidence alike to the buyers and the sellers of cattle. If, for instance, it is known that the stock on hand of beef steers is not in excess of the demand, the producer will be encouraged to hold this class for a higher market, while the buyer will purchase them with greater satisfaction. The market quotations could be telegraphed daily through the Associated Press, so that every one interested would be properly informed from day to day. If one-year-old steers were quoted at \$10 the effect would be to prompt all holders to ask that price. The existence of a 'headquarters' would naturally attract all parties to it as a center, and business would be greatly facilitated by such a concentration of interests. Should a serious loss occur by reason of disease, cold weather, drought, or other cause, the extent of such loss could be ascertained promptly by the secretary of the bureau and made public; whereas, under present conditions, we have no means of learning the percentage of losses, and are constantly in doubt as to whether they are great or small, upon which much depends.

If by a correct compilation of statistics it is learned that there are too many cattlemen engaged in the business of producing, I am well convinced that a very large number of wealthy owners will withdraw from the trade, thus reducing the production to a proper and profitable basis. What man is so foolish as to remain in a business which he knows is overdone? But at present we are all holding on in the hope of a natural reaction, trusting it will come sooner or later, and while our wealthy owners are better able to hold their cattle than are many others, we all await that happy time which Mr. Armour would assure us is obliged to come in the course of two or three years. But I do not believe in such a way of doing business, and I am quite sure that 25 per cent. of our cattle producers will cheerfully put a stop to breeding and will market every cow they own as soon as they are shown figures which will convince them that there are too many of their kind engaged in the business. These gentlemen are not dependent upon their interest in cattle, and I have no doubt that they will be very glad to withdraw if they can be shown that the business is overdone.

Another valuable result of correct statistics will be found in the information as to what number of breeding cattle must be held in reserve to supply food for our 65,000,000 inhabitants and meet the demand for an export trade. Doubtless the apparently vast number of cattle in the United States has given rise to a very false idea of the true 'visible supply,' and the fact that this great stock seems inexhaustible has strengthened the opinion that in our business there is an overproduction. But it is to be remembered that it is no less necessary to set aside

a reserve breeding stock in the cattle trade than it is to set apart a reserve capital in the business of life insurance. Were any of our life insurance companies to encroach upon their reserve funds they would be considered as in a failing condition, and I maintain that if it can be shown that we have been and are encroaching upon our reserve breeding stock to meet the demand from consumers, the whole trade will immediately become alarmed and a reaction in values will be produced at once.

According to the best statistical information at my command, 810 head of stock cattle are required to supply food for each 1,000 inhabitants. This shows that the population of the United States needs not less than 52,650,000 head of cattle for food alone, besides a very large number with which to meet the demands for export and canning. What this whole number should be no one can tell, but it seems to me a very important matter to be learned, for we may wake up some morning to find that a disease is destroying our breeding herds, in which case the people of our country will be compelled to import beef or go without it until the herds are restored. Certainly the sooner our loose way of doing the cattle business is stopped the better. There is no wisdom in it.

As to the cost of maintaining these proposed bureaus, I think it will not exceed \$10,000 per annum in each State, and that amount can certainly be realized by the sale of memberships and subscription to a weekly statistical report which will be almost invaluable to every one engaged in handling live-stock. Naturally, agents will locate themselves at headquarters to be able to represent their trade, and will be obliged to join the association in order to obtain the benefit of the latest information relating to the business.

I have no doubt that the means will be forthcoming to support such an organization as I have suggested, and I believe it would result in great benefit to all concerned in the live-stock business if a correct record were kept and published weekly, showing the available supply and the demand from consumers and exporters. I am quite sure that the exchanges at Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City will co-operate with our State associations, and that there will be very little trouble in starting a system that will be easily understood and kept up.

It has been stated with a great deal of truth that conventions of cattlemen amount to nothing, but I hope that this one will be an exception to the rule. Extended as we are, it is a very difficult matter to reach all parties interested, but I am inclined to think that there is not a cattleman in the United States who will not appreciate the advantage of having a bureau of information and statistics located at some prominent place in his State, and with such bureaus established it will be very easy for them all to combine on any improved idea that experience may suggest, and there will be little or no trouble in their working together upon any plan that promises a good result to the industry.

Mr. Black's address was received with applause.

Mr. BRUSH (Colorado). I desire to thank the Chair for appointing me upon the committee to consider the correspondence read a short time ago, but feel obliged to resign for the reason that the stock-yards are not represented on that committee.

Mr. RECTOR (Texas). In order to relieve the gentleman and let him stay on the committee, I move that the Chair appoint a commission-man upon the committee so that both sides of the question can be there represented.

The CHAIRMAN. Before announcing the committee I consulted with Mr. Buell in regard to the appointment of a commission-man. He requested me not to do so, and stated that in making that request he represented the commission-men.

Mr. RECTOR. I think that this body has some interest in the matter, and I have no doubt that Mr. Buell's request was made from feelings of delicacy such as prompt the wish of Mr. Brush to be withdrawn. We wish that both interests should be represented on this committee, and that Mr. Brush should stay. I move that the Chair add to the committee two commission-men to be selected by their number.

The motion was seconded.

A DELEGATE FROM ILLINOIS. On behalf of the commission-men I have been requested to make a statement in this matter. Mr. Buell's statement that we did not wish to be represented upon this committee was made for the reason that the exchanges have sent no delegation here. I am myself a commission-man, and can say that we have not been sent here by the exchanges, and have no authority to represent them. We are here as members of the delegation from Illinois, not as commission-men or as representatives of these exchanges, which we could not represent authoritatively. We could only represent an individual commission merchant, and would be placed in a very awkward position were we to act upon this committee.

Mr. RECTOR. These exchange men are here as delegates representing the cattle interest of the State of Illinois, and if they are put upon this committee they are put there not as exchange men, but as delegates who understand what that interest is supposed to be, and will hold themselves responsible not to the exchange, but to the highest cattle interests of their State and country. If they came here under instructions from the exchange, with their hands tied, so that they could not respond to nor do justice to any interest outside of that of the exchange, then there would be some reason why they ought not to go upon the committee; but I take it that they do not come here in any such way as that, but are here to listen, to learn, to suggest, and help to promote the highest interests of the cattlemen at large; and therefore I consider it perfectly proper that they should accept their appointment.

A DELEGATE FROM KANSAS. The correspondence between Mr. Brush and the live-stock exchanges, which has been read in this Convention,

seemed to me to be exhaustive. It gives us full information as to the views of the exchanges at Chicago, South Omaha, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The commission-men at those four points have put themselves on record, and are virtually unanimous in their statements as to what they cannot do in compliance with the suggestions made by the gentleman from Colorado. I think that this Convention ought not to force upon that committee any of these men. We have heard from them already, and they have told us what they cannot do. On the other hand, I think it is proper that Mr. Brush should be relieved from service upon that committee. We know what he has said to the exchanges and we have his views. Now, it is for this Convention to sit upon that correspondence and see with which side it agrees, that of Mr. Brush or that of the commission-men.

Mr. SAVAGE (Nebraska). As I understand the matter, this committee is to act as a jury for the purpose of trying the case in question, or rather for the purpose of trying the exchanges. Now, the exchanges of this country, mentioned here to-day, are composed of and controlled by the commission-men, of whom I am one; and being virtually and really a delegate sent here from the National Live-Stock Exchange, but occupying a seat as a delegate from Nebraska, I will state that I think it improper to put any commission-man on that jury to try himself. We are here in your hands—in the hands of the producers of this country, to aid and assist you in the solving of the questions that come before this Convention, and to do so honestly and honorably; and I do not think it is proper to put one of us on that jury whereby we are to be tried; but if that committee wishes to subpoena any of us to appear before it as witnesses, there is not a commission-man here who will not go and render any assistance he can.

Mr. RECTOR. I withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The name of Mr. Brush as chairman of the committee is withdrawn, and I will substitute that of Mr. O. A. Hadley, of New Mexico.

The Chair announced as the Committee on Transportation the following named gentlemen:

Messrs. H. M. Taylor (New Mexico), J. G. Meek (Nebraska), J. C. Loving (Texas), E. M. Hewins (Kansas).

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, what disposition will you make of Colonel Black's address?

Mr. ELDER (Kansas). I rise for the purpose of making a motion in relation to that address. It entertained me very highly, as it did the whole Convention, and I think it should be made a part of the record, to be published in the report of the proceedings of this Convention. I make a motion to that effect.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. C. I. Nourse, of Casanova, Va., together with copy of a petition addressed by the County Al-

liance of Fauquier County, Va., to the Assembly of that State, praying said body to lay before Congress a bill for the imposition of an annual tax of at least \$5 per head upon all cattle pastured on the public lands in the several States and Territories of the United States. Upon this matter the Convention took no action.

Mr. SAVAGE (Nebraska). I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions and report that the Convention is out of material, and to ask whether the committee is not ready to make a partial report in order that we may have something to work upon.

Carried, and the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen: Messrs. E. P. Savage (Nebraska), W. C. Lewis (Texas), A. G. Forney (Kansas); Mr. Savage to be chairman.

It was moved that the matter of Mr. Black's address, advocating the establishment of bureaus of information and statistics, be reconsidered, and that more definite action be taken by the Convention upon the same. The motion was seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN. The address of Colonel Black is before the Convention. What disposition shall be made of it?

It was suggested that a committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of adopting the views expressed in the address of Mr. Black, and to report thereon to the Convention.

Mr. ROBINSON. We have a Committee on Resolutions, and I suppose this matter is a part of their business; they are to report to this Convention on all questions which they think important. I think it would not be exactly proper to take from them a part of their work. Would it not be better to refer this matter to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report upon it?

A DELEGATE. I rise to a point of order. This is not a resolution, and cannot properly be sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is not well taken. The only question before the Convention is upon the disposition to be made of this communication.

It was moved that the matter in question be referred to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair, the subject being of sufficient importance to require especial care and attention. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Chairman stated that he would presently announce the committee.

Mr. HURLEY (Texas). I have been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to hand up a communication concerning some business transacted by that committee.

By direction of the Chair, the communication was read by the Secretary. In it the committee reported that it had considered the resolution offered by Mr. A. J. Brown (Texas) relating to the organization of a bureau of information and statistics (see p. 35), and recommended *that it be adopted by the Convention.*

Mr. ROBINSON. Inasmuch as the resolution just adopted by us on this subject is somewhat in conflict with the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, I move to reconsider the vote last taken in order that the committee to be appointed may be formed in accordance with the terms of the original resolution now reported for adoption.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and a motion to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Brown, of Texas, and recommended for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions, was also carried.

The Secretary called the roll of the States and Territories represented, and the following named gentlemen were selected by the respective delegations to constitute a committee to discuss the advisability of organizing a bureau of information and statistics :

Messrs. J. F. Waters (Arizona), L. Minor (Arkansas), A. M. Pryor (Colorado), W. T. Vandever (Illinois), H. A. Heath (Kansas), C. F. Clark (Missouri), E. Mothersill (New Mexico), E. Filley (Nebraska), W. L. Black (Texas), R. M. Friend (Wyoming).

By request of a delegate, and upon invitation of the Chair, Col E. H. Bopes addressed the Convention as follows :

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen : Colonel Andrews told the truth yesterday when he said in his opening speech that at this time nearly all industries except the cattle industry are prospering. He might have gone further and have said that with the exception of our own nearly all the industries pursued in the United States are working more or less by means of combinations among themselves, while the cattlemen are trying, each man by himself, to paddle their own little canoes, and are taking the consequences every time they face a combination. When the cattleman wishes to ship his cattle he makes the best rates he can for his own little bunch, the railroad dictating terms to him, and he with more or less humility accepting them. When he gets his cattle to Chicago or to Kansas City he again makes the best terms he can, knowing that he had to face a combination to get there and is facing another combination while he stays there. Now this state of affairs is surprising to an outsider, and I am rather an outsider, for although the Texas men gave me this badge the only four-footed animal I own is the horse I ride. We are surprised that the cattlemen, numerous as they are, possessing the brains they have, and representing as they do a vast amount of money, should be the last men in America to learn the value of combined effort; and yet such is the fact.

We have been at work for some little time trying to get this matter of a refrigerator squarely before the cattlemen of this part of the country, and I am particularly grateful for this opportunity to do my little share toward that end; but in a conversation I had with a bishop of Texas, who knows the cattlemen of this State a good deal better than I do, he said, "You are going to fail, and the reason why you are going to fail is because you cannot teach the cattlemen the value of combined

effort." He said, "A cattleman within his own vast inclosure is a king in a small way, and he is accustomed to enforcing his will like law upon all men whom he meets on his land, and when he comes into contact with other men made up like himself and likewise accustomed to rule, he is not inclined to give up his will and his way to any one; he would rather kick over the whole bucket of milk and go home." [Laughter.] That is what the bishop said; I do not say it is true, but it may be well enough to recite to you what a very good friend of yours says about one of the characteristics of the cattlemen. Now there are millionaires sitting every day in directors' rooms at our great centers of population, men who are themselves accustomed to rule, whose wills are imperious, and who generally have their own way, but who, every time they come to a vote, consent to yield to the law of the majority because they know that single-handed they cannot begin to accomplish as much as they can when they work in united bodies; and what can be done and is done by those men all over the world the cattlemen certainly ought to be willing to do for themselves when the stake is so great as it is. We have been looking into this question, and have studied it very carefully, and we think we see two or three things clearly; we think we see that there is power enough in the cattlemen to accomplish their will whenever they make up their minds to do it in a practical way.

I am now looking into the faces of men who are so much bigger, standing together, than the 'Big Four' of whom they complain that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for being afraid of them. Why, gentlemen, I have to-day made a hasty computation of the value of the live-stock industry in Texas alone, and I find that it is worth \$100,000,000, and that the lands upon which that live-stock grazes, and which are owned by the men who sit in this Convention to-day, are worth \$200,000,000 more. Here we have a sum of \$300,000,000 represented in this industry by one State alone, and why should men with that amount behind them complain of four men in stuffed chairs in Chicago, and suppose it necessary to submit to their dictation? Why, gentlemen, it is unreasonable. I have been met by the statement that though we have cattle and lands we have not ready money, our capital being invested in the lands and the cattle. Well, of whom is that not true? Among the moneyed men of the world who is there that has not over 95 per cent. of his wealth invested in just that way, so that he cannot get it out? As a rule business men of large means not only do not have 1 per cent. of their capital in bank, but do have 5 or 10 or 15 per cent. of it in notes in banks. It is idle for men with \$300,000,000 behind them—and I am leaving out of account the great Northwest, with its growing wealth, force, prosperity, pluck, and energy, and am speaking, for the purpose of illustration, of Texas alone—it is idle, I say, for such men to complain that they cannot help themselves because the \$300,000,000 is not in ready money. Let such men apply to the money centers of the world for ready, active capital which

is there to be loaned on good security, and they would get more money than they would know what to do with. Every man acquainted with financial matters knows that to be true. It is not, then, a question of ability to help yourselves, for the fact is that the cattlemen hold control of the situation, and are able to execute their will right here and now.

I think that we should face, in outline at least, some of the things necessary to be done in order to accomplish what you want, which is the establishment of better prices. A Jerseyman by birth, a New Yorker by business, I am now a Texan by adoption [laughter and applause], and my interest and the interests of the gentlemen who are associated with me are to be served by putting this cattle industry, the greatest industry in Texas, upon a prosperous footing; and that is why I am here as a delegate to-day. I am not one of those men who complain of the 'Big Four.' They are doing, gentlemen, what you and I, in honesty and candor, must admit that we ourselves would do in their places. They are buying just as cheaply as they can buy, and they are selling just as dearly as they can sell, and that is what every man does. It is your business to see that they do not buy too cheaply, that is all. I do not believe in a warfare upon anybody; that is not what I am here to propose. I am here to say that there is a competition in the field so powerful that it cannot be swept away with a breath, whistled down the wind, but which is not so powerful that it can not be successfully met by cool and clear-headed men; and I am here to say that a cattlemen's company organized here in Texas can take and hold a place alongside of the 'Big Four' as a Big Fifth. But, gentlemen, this combination should not be organized, and this movement should not be started, in any half-hearted way. If any feeble organization should attempt this business, placing itself in competition with the 'Big Four,' the latter would cut prices and the little upstart would find itself frozen out in short order. But put a concern with a credit of \$300,000,000 behind it in the field, and the 'Big Four' will never tackle it in that way, but will be very willing to come to you and say: "Gentlemen, pool your issues with us four as we have already done with each other and you will get the market price at the other end and the enormous profit which exists somewhere between the man who raises the cattle and the man who sells the dressed beef in New York." A strong, powerful organization, such as you may make, will command respect, and will not invite cut-throat competition.

I believe that such a concern should have not less than \$3,000,000 subscribed capital, and I believe that not more than 5 per cent. of that need be paid in the first six months, or perhaps the first year, but that subscription should lie back of the amount at first contributed as an assurance that you mean business, and as notice to these men that you do not intend to be trifled with; and with that assurance and that notice you can count upon a fair field at the other end of the line. Some men

have asked me whether we could be sure of securing a market at the other end. The answer is that we can be sure, but not until some one down at this end has shown that he means to do something to supply that market. There is nothing in the world more certain than that. Beef cattle are just as staple an article as cotton, but a man does not run around looking for some one who will agree to buy his bale of cotton before he puts it in the ground. Beef is as staple as corn or any other great product, and your beef, when you get it to the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard, will be just as marketable as the beef sent there by anybody else; it will sell just as well, and nobody will ask whether it has come from four men in Chicago or from four hundred men in Texas. [Applause.]

I think that this movement should not be confined to any one locality. I believe that what is best for the whole must ultimately be best for every part of the whole, and I believe that the existing refrigerators at Fort Worth, Victoria, and Columbus should be utilized. I believe that another great refrigerator should be built somewhere upon the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and that alongside of it there should be a great cooling-house capable of receiving the product of these three other refrigerators and holding it for shipment as long as may be necessary. I also believe that there should be established at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston other great cooling-houses where this product might be shipped. For several reasons this refrigerator system should center on the sea-coast: first, because of deep water; second, because, being on the Gulf of Mexico, with the ability to use the sea, you get a great advantage in your railroad rates. At Corpus Christi it costs us \$1 to ship a bale of cotton by rail to Galveston. Beeville is 40 miles this side—40 miles nearer to Galveston—and that same bale of cotton put on the cars at Beeville and shipped to Galveston would cost something over \$3. Is that because they hate Beeville and love Corpus Christi? No; there is very little love lost in business; it is because they know that they cannot fool the Gulf of Mexico. [Laughter.] The whole philosophy of the deep-water movement is involved in just that fact, that when you get upon tide-water you have a means of communication cheaper by 90 per cent. than rail, and that is one reason why your main establishment should be located upon the Gulf. There is another reason: it should be located at a point where it will be near to very large and heavily stocked cattle ranches, to which it should be as central as possible.

If it were possible to drive all the cattle to the refrigerators, never once loading them in cars, it would not only save a great deal of expense, but would be of great benefit in the matter of quality; there would be much less cow-punching required, and the quality of the beef would be considerably improved by not being punched, hammered, fevered, driven into cars, and frightened as our wild cattle are when loaded for the first time upon a railroad car. Again, the main estab-

lishment should be located, as one of the resolutions read here this morning suggests, at a point where there is abundant pasturage for droves arriving before they are needed for use. That is likely to be an important factor in the operation of the large business recommended.

There is one point which fills all these bills. The point selected should be one at which deep water is likely to be had sooner than at any other point on the coast, for that is a very grave consideration. Corpus Christi is that point. The company which I have the honor to represent is prepared to give bonds to the United States Government to complete the work of jetty building at Aransas Pass within twelve months from the time when we shall be permitted to cast the first stone into the Gulf of Mexico. It will take Galveston, according to the bill now before Congress, six years to make ready, and five years time is well worth saving.

Gentlemen, I fear I have already detained you too long, but I wish to offer one more suggestion. Such a company as you should organize would effect a great saving by owning or leasing its own railroad rolling stock. No capital need be put into that, but if you can make a rate with the railroads of so much per car per mile, you can land such of your cattle as are sent by rail at a very much lower price than you have to pay now.

All of these things, gentlemen, would work together to bring you who do the raising a better price, and to bring to the State of Texas and the Northwestern States greater prosperity for the agricultural classes. I am glad to see here to-day an evident appreciation of the value of deep water to the cattle industry. The cattlemen are very largely land-owners, and there is not a cattle ranch within a thousand miles of the Texas coast whose owner could not, on the day that an appropriation becomes available for the opening of any one of these ports, mark up the value of every acre he owns 100 per cent. and get it. That is a fact, gentlemen. Now I am not a three-fourths deep-water man. While my interests are bound to Aransas Pass, I would like to see deep water wherever it can be had on our coast—at the mouth of the Brazos, at Galveston (and I am sorry that there they will have to wait six years for it), and at Sabine Pass, where I believe it can be had. We want all the deep water we can get, for the benefit any one point can secure will assist in the development of the interests of all, and what is best for the whole will be best for every part of the whole.

I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to these remarks. The company I have the honor to represent stands ready to co-operate with you in a practical way if you desire to come to our part of the country, and we ask that when the time arrives you will consider without favor, without bias, the facts I have presented to you this afternoon. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDREWS (Texas). Since the matter of refrigerators is before the Convention, I wish to state that a party of gentlemen at Columbus,

Tex., have entered into a contract with British capitalists for the killing and slaughtering of seventy-five thousand cattle per year for two years.

At this point, in response to the request of many delegates and the invitation of the Chair, Mr. Andrews came upon the stage and continued his address as follows:

Gentlemen, when I rose it was not with the intention of making any lengthy remarks to this Convention. It seems to me that Colonel Ropes has fully explained to you the necessity of prompt action upon your part. Nothing would tend more strongly to the betterment of our condition than the establishment of refrigerating institutions and canning companies that would keep back the great volume of cattle now going to the markets of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha. Refrigerators established in Texas, by reducing the supply of cattle to the Northwestern markets, would aid in the elevation of prices and would materially assist the stock farmers and feeders of the great Northwestern States. The trouble, it seems to me, in regard to the oversupply claimed by the Chicago people is that a great number of inferior cattle are sent to Chicago which do not, as has been claimed, go into the cans, but are in great part sent back into the country, and this to a certain extent depreciates the price of the better classes of cattle in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other corn-feeding States. I am advised by gentlemen from Columbus, that they have a contract made (with bond properly prepared and signed) with some gentlemen in London for the slaughtering of seventy-five thousand Texas cattle per annum for two years, making one hundred and fifty thousand head in all. They could have entered into a longer contract if they had wished to; they could have secured a contract for five years, and calling for the slaughtering of double the number of cattle per year; but from motives of prudence they thought it better to go slower in this matter. These enterprises, as you all understand, are sometimes fraught with failure, and in many instances which we have known in the past men have lost large amounts of money in endeavoring to erect and maintain refrigerating enterprises in the Southwest.

It is not right that one or two men should have to bear the burden of this question. It is not right that one or two men at Columbus or at any other point should be compelled to undertake the building up of great business interests at a personal sacrifice; but, as Colonel Ropes has said, if a large enough organization can be effected by men determined to advance their own interest, we can go on without any interference from the 'Big Four.' I have been credibly informed that when the Columbus people years ago attempted to reach a market at any of the Eastern points they were met with depreciated prices, and refrigerated meats were put down to the consumer until the Columbus men were forced to abandon the attempt or fail; but immediately upon their retirement from the field the higher prices were

restored. Such has been the condition of affairs whenever there has been an attempt by any refrigerating enterprise to locate in any portion of the range country. We have witnessed the signal failure of a gentleman who attempted to establish a refrigerating enterprise in Montana, as well as the failures of others at Fort Worth and Victoria, and the men who have endeavored to secure advantages for you in competitive markets have likewise been overtaken by disaster. Doubtless you comprehend the situation more fully than I do. The first practical test was made under a London contract, and on account of the failure to have vessels properly fitted for the service the meats just at that time were not delivered in perfect shape; some of them went all right, but others did not. Since then a London company has been organized, with capital sufficient to take all the meats that will be offered, and this company will fit up vessels especially adapted to transport the meat from Galveston or New Orleans or anywhere else, so that part of the problem has been solved and is no longer in doubt.

Now these men from Columbus desire that their contract should be made known to a creditable committee appointed to inquire into its terms and to pass upon its feasibility, the profits that are likely to accrue, and all else connected with it, so that the committee will be able to speak to the people of Texas and of the Northwest, and let them properly understand the question. They do not wish, gentlemen, to show this contract to everybody; it is not their desire nor their purpose that Tom, Dick, and Harry should come and inspect it; but they are willing to stand upon the judgment of any three reputable cattlemen as to the sufficiency of their bond, the force of the obligation resting upon it, the price that they are to get for their cattle, and the absolute practicability of the enterprise. They do not wish to foster or build up or boom any community, and are perfectly willing that no names of any towns should be mentioned in connection herewith; but they are willing to co-operate with every refrigerating enterprise that may be built up at any city within this State or elsewhere. The object is to get these cattle that are going to Chicago and to the Northwest away from the competition with the corn-feeding States; and right here I wish to say that although I know it would injure some men materially, I nevertheless wish that the quarantine restrictions were so severe that not a hoof of cattle could leave the State of Texas alive. When we are obliged to look out for ourselves there is courage enough in Texan manhood and independence enough in Texan character to enable us to get out of whatever trouble we are in, but so long as we rely on outside help we will to the extent of that reliance be mistaken.

I have often recalled to mind the story of the lark with her young in the wheat field; how the farmer came by with his son and said, seeing that the wheat was ripe, "To-morrow, my boy, you must go and get farmer Jones to assist in cutting this grain." This speech alarmed the little birds, who cried to their mother, "Alas, we must go at once or we

shall be killed!" But the old lark answered, "We will not move to night." The next day the men came by that way again, and the lark heard the son say, "Father, I have been to see farmer Jones, but he says he is so busy that he cannot possibly assist you now." "Then just go over to your uncle David's and get him to come and bring his boys' to-morrow we will reap the grain." The men passed on, and the lark said to her young, "We will not move to-night." On the next day, as they came along, the farmer was saying to his son, "As your uncle David and your cousins have refused to come to our assistance we will get our cradles out and we will cut the grain ourselves to-morrow." The lark said to her young, "We will move to-night!"

Now, gentlemen, that is the question which we are here to face. We have been speaking to farmer Jones too long, and we have been speaking to uncle David and his boys, but whenever we resolve to put our own might and our own means into an enterprise that will accomplish the very salvation of the business in which we are engaged, then the lark will take her young away. [Applause.]

I believe in being prudent on all occasions, and I am free to say that in times gone by I have thought of methods which, as it seemed to me, would relieve the cattle interest, but which finally proved fallacious; but, gentlemen, those notions were based upon the proposition that when a man is struck in the heat of temper he feels like striking back, and I have always been taught not to turn the other cheek on those occasions; that Christian principle has never been engrafted upon my composition. Sirs, these Columbus people mean business. They have a contract that, with some assistance, they can carry out, and they believe that there is money in it. They want, in all fairness, that a committee should be appointed which will look into their contract and will be able to say to this Convention that in its belief it is a good one, or, if it be so decided, that it is a bad one. I would like to have that committee composed of thoroughly representative men, who stand high in the ranks of the cattlemen and in commercial life, and who have the courage of their convictions and are not afraid to express themselves; men who will not be controlled by any outside influences, but will labor for the welfare of the cowman, not only of Texas—for I wish you gentlemen of the Northwest to understand that your interest is suffering decidedly more than ours—but of all the cattle-raising States. I will say to you gentlemen of the Northwest that on account of the conditions of affairs which have existed for the last few years the individual stockman throughout Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and all the corn-feeding States has found his industry gone, and himself left, like Othello, without an occupation. Every purchase you have made from time to time, instead of bringing you weal has brought you woe; your animals do not give back commensurate returns; your hands are tied and for you there is no redress except through competition in market. You do not want the Texas cattle in Chicago any more than we do.

We see that it is foolish to ship a thousand miles to a market and then have to go a thousand miles away from there to get to tide water. Establish refrigerator enterprises in the State of Texas, and Kansas and Nebraska even will ship their longhorns here to be butchered, or else the Kansas City markets will ship toward the Gulf instead of toward the ocean.

Gentlemen, I feel that further words would be useless, and I would now move that a committee be appointed, and specially request the Chair that my name be not placed upon it, because I want some other party, wholly uninfluenced by any conversation whatever with the Columbus people, or by any conduct whatever that he has met with heretofore on the part of any company—some one unknown to this question; I would like to have my own name not mentioned. I move that a committee of three [A voice: Make it five]—I will say of five—be appointed to meet for the purpose of having these Columbus people come before them and show their contract; the committee then to report back to this Convention as to the practicability of the plan, and as to the advantages which may be expected to be derived under it. I thank you for your attention. [Applause.]

The motion was seconded and carried.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will announce the committee at some time this evening.

Mr. SAVAGE (Nebraska). Your committee appointed to confer with the Committee on Resolutions begs leave to report that we met the latter committee at their rooms, where they are still discussing the first communication which came before them. They have nothing to report.

By direction of the Chair the following communication was read by the Secretary:

GULF, COLORADO, AND SANTA FÉ RAILWAY COMPANY,  
OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL AGENT,  
Fort Worth, Tex., March 12, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Board of Trade of Lampasas, Tex., to extend to you a cordial invitation to visit our beautiful little city before you depart for your homes. We have the grandest sulphur springs of the world. We can show you one spring that is discharging the finest sulphur water on earth at the rate of 10,000 gallons per minute. Our people would be most happy to welcome and entertain you in the Saratoga of the Southwest.

Governor Ross, in a letter read before you this morning, told you that to visit Texas and not see Fort Worth was like visiting Egypt and not seeing the pyramids; and we tell you that the man who visits Texas and fails to see the magnificent sulphur springs at Lampasas is the same man who, going to France, fails to visit Paris.

We hope to have the honor and pleasure of welcoming you to Lampasas.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. T. LEAGUE,  
Secretary.

*The officers and members of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention.*

The communication was ordered to be filed with other papers in the hands of the Secretary.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

### THIRD DAY—THURSDAY:

#### MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the Chair at 9 a. m.

The Chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Fort Worth, who opened the proceedings of the day with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN. Before taking up the regular order of business I will announce the Committee on Refrigerators. The Chair was not quite clear as to whether the committee was to be composed of five or seven members, and has taken the liberty of appointing the following-named gentlemen:

Messrs. J. T. Brackenridge (Texas), A. G. Dull (Texas), R. E. Maddox (Texas), E. B. Harrold (Texas), Harvey W. Salmon (Missouri), Charles Goodnight (Texas).

Mr. Black being unwilling to serve, Mr. A. J. Brown was substituted for him by request of the Texas delegation.

On motion the calling of the roll of delegates was dispensed with and the Secretary was directed to call the roll of the States and Territories, delegates from each of which answered present.

It was moved that in order to save time the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

It was moved that speeches be limited to five minutes each, and that all communications and correspondence be referred to the respective committees having their subject-matter in charge.

The CHAIRMAN. I would state that the Convention has already taken action upon the matter embodied in the latter part of the motion.

The mover stated that he should insist upon the first part of the motion.

A DELEGATE. I desire to offer an amendment, that the limit be set at ten minutes.

The amendment was voted upon and lost.

The original motion, so far as it related to time of speeches, was seconded and carried.

A telegram was handed to the Chairman, who read the same, as follows:

GALVESTON, TEX., *March 12, 1890.*

PRESIDENT CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION,

*Fort Worth, Tex.:*

We invite your members to visit our city, and tender you an excursion to the jet-ties and down the island.

R. L. FULTON,

*Mayor -*

JULIUS RUNGE,

*President Galveston Cotton Exchange -*

Mr. Rogers (Texas) moved that the courteous invitation from the city of Galveston be acknowledged by a vote of thanks. The motion was seconded and carried.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions and ascertain whether that committee was ready to report upon any of the matters before it. The motion was seconded.

A DELEGATE. I hope that such a committee will not be appointed. The Committee on Resolutions are certainly as much interested as we are, and will make their report as speedily as can be done. The various interests at stake require deliberation and careful consideration at the hands of that committee, and no step should be taken which might in anywise seem to imply a doubt upon our part that the committee is acting carefully and as quickly as is consistent with the gravity of its duty. There was a time when the earth was void and darkness was on the face of the deep, and I think that is also true of the interests brought to us here. Do not let us hurry, but let us so act that when we get through we shall be through to stay. Let us in this Convention pass resolutions that will not rot within the next six months. Let us give ourselves and the committee time and stay until we get through. We are not wasting our time here.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman insist upon his motion?

The DELEGATE (who made the motion). Yes, sir. Far be it from me to lay any duty upon this committee which is unjust or unfair; but I have no doubt in my mind that they have some of these resolutions ready to present, and are only waiting for some one to bring them to us.

A DELEGATE. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. We are ready to do business, and if we have committees that are not at work we want to know it; if they are at work we want to know that. Most of the members of this delegation are going home to-morrow, and we must work now.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think you have a committee that is not giving proper time and attention to its work.

Mr. ROGERS (Texas). I hope that the motion will not prevail. We are here, as the gentleman remarked, to transact business. This work cannot be done in an hour nor in a day. We represent one of the largest interests in the United States; we represent a large portion of the area of the United States; and the eyes of the entire commonwealth are upon this Convention to-day. Therefore we can not afford to pass over these matters lightly. It is true that we want to go home; I would like to go home; but, gentlemen, if the interest of the great West demands that I stay here for ten days, here I will stay.

The motion was lost.

A telegram was handed to the Secretary, who read the same as follows:

GARDEN CITY, KANS., *March 12, 1890.*

The CHAIRMAN OF CATTLE CONVENTION:

Please state to the Convention that crossing buffalo bulls with Galloway cows is successful with me this year. Such calves nowhere exist. They stand all kinds of weather without artificial food or shelter, and never turn their tails to a blizzard. Their robes are equal to a black bear, and they are the coming range cattle.

C. J. JONES.

Mr. HANNA (Texas). Is there not some way of freezing out resolutions and communications not germane to the work of the Convention? I came here, and I feel that the majority of us came here, to inquire into the stock interests of the United States.

Mr. Gould (Nebraska) stated that the Committee on Resolutions would be unable to report until 11 o'clock; that the committee had worked until 1 o'clock at night; that the business before it was of too serious a nature to be jumped over, and was being attended to in a proper way.

The CHAIRMAN. Referring to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Hanna], I would say that it is not proper to side-track communications addressed in a gentlemanly manner to this Convention.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Kansas). The invitation extended to us by the Galveston gentlemen to visit their city is certainly worthy of proper consideration and appropriate action. I am not advised as to how gentlemen may feel disposed in regard to the acceptance of the invitation, but to the extent of a proper consideration of the same we are certainly a unit. I move that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the invitation of the Galveston gentlemen.

The motion was seconded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that unless you reconsider the action already taken in regard to the reception of that communication it would not be right to take it up in that way.

After some discussion Mr. Guthrie moved that the invitation of the Galveston gentlemen be received and that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to take action thereon. Carried.

The Chairman stated that he would presently announce the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Bureaus of Information and Statistics is ready to report.

Mr. Black (Texas) read the report of the committee as follows:

Your committee, appointed to consider the matter of establishing bureaus of information and statistics in each of the live-stock producing and live-stock feeding States and Territories, beg leave to report as follows:

First. That in our judgment it is very essential to have a correct record of the available supply of and probable demand for live-stock, according to ages and sex, in order to form an intelligent opinion as to the value of the same.

Second. Our live-stock industry is so extended that the accumulated shipments from all the producing States and Territories render it impossible for a shipper to tell

what number of live-stock are being moved and being prepared for shipment to the prominent markets of our country from day to day, and we believe that by a system of telegraphic and mail information the quantity of live-stock shipped and being prepared for shipment from each State and Territory daily can be easily ascertained, which knowledge would be of great assistance to a shipper in avoiding 'glutted markets.'

Third. By the establishment and co-operation of State bureaus the desired information as to the available supply and the daily shipments of live-stock and as to the live-stock being prepared for shipment can be easily obtained.

We therefore believe that the establishment of State bureaus of information and statistics would be of incalculable benefit to the producers of live-stock in the United States, but are doubtful as to whether unity of action on the part of the several States can be had, and unless all combine upon a uniform system no practical good can result.

We therefore recommend that this Convention memorialize Congress to appropriate sufficient money for the introduction of this improvement in the conducting of the live-stock business of our country under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. We think such an appropriation on the part of our national Government is due to the live-stock industry, which has been developed within the past twenty years in a territory of such vast extent as to render it almost impossible to secure united action on the part of the individuals interested; and it would seem to us quite as consistent for Congress to aid in harmonizing and advancing the interests of this great industry, upon which nearly one-half the population of the United States are dependent for support, as it is to maintain a weather bureau or other similar agencies.

J. F. WATERS, Arizona.

C. F. CLARK, Missouri.

L. MINOR, Arkansas.

E. MOTHERSILL, New Mexico.

A. M. PRYOR, Colorado.

E. FILLEY, Nebraska.

W. T. VANDEVEER, Illinois.

WM. L. BLACK, Texas.

H. A. HEATH, Kansas.

R. M. FRIEND, Wyoming.

Mr. Brush (Colorado) moved that the report of the committee be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Chair appointed as a committee to take action upon the invitation from Galveston the following-named gentlemen:

Messrs. J. B. Rector (Texas), Robert Atkinson (Kansas), N. H. Gentry (Missouri), Elijah Filley (Nebraska), G. W. Ballantine (Colorado).

Certain of the gentlemen named being absent and others requesting that they be excused, the committee was renominated by the Chair as follows:

Messrs. R. E. Maddox (Texas), Robert Atkinson (Kansas), T. B. Price (Missouri), Elijah Filley (Nebraska), M. W. Jones (Colorado), J. E. Saint (New Mexico).

Mr. Hurley (Texas) stated that the Committee on Resolutions would report within an hour.

Mr. ROGERS (Texas). I would like to tell the Convention what I know about cheese-making in Texas. Gentlemen, I own in Texas the only cheese factory in any Southern State. I have been working at this thing for the last eighteen months, and I have come to the conclusion that cheese can be made cheaper in Texas than anywhere else in the United States. The fact is the feed resources are greater in Texas than they are anywhere else in the country; there are many forage plants here from which we can obtain two crops a year, and we do not have

to feed against the thermometer as you people do up North. I wish to state too that the climatic conditions of Texas are adapted to cheese-making. We can make a cheese here that we can carry through the entire summer. We can make a cheese that can be shipped across the ocean, and I predict that in the very near future the cheese industry—the dairy industry—will be one of the leading industries in Texas. I merely state this because of the fact that I am a very modest man, and have not hitherto said much about this cheese-making, and some people do not know that there is a cheese factory in Texas; but in the near future we will have them scattered all over the State until, as I have said, the industry shall become one of the leading ones in Texas.

Mr. McDIARMID (Missouri). What is the wholesale price of cheese at the factory in Texas?

Mr. ROGERS. We sell cheese at 12½ cents.

Mr. McDIARMID. We can beat you in Missouri; we can sell it at 8 cents, showing that our clover is ahead of your blue grass.

Mr. ROGERS. You sell it at 8 cents because you have to. [Laughter.]

Mr. McDIARMID. Is the cheese that we get here at the hotel a sample of Texas cheese? [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; that comes from Missouri. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. The Committee on Pleuro-Pneumonia, Splenic and Texas Fever is ready to report.

The Chair requested Mr. Paquin, chairman of the committee, to come upon the stage and read the report.

Mr. PAQUIN (Missouri). I have the resolutions as they were adopted by our committee, and if they can be read in this informal manner that will be as good as a report.

Mr. Paquin read the resolutions as follows:

Whereas the cattle shipped from Canadian ports are given the freedom of the British Empire immediately upon landing, whereby \$16 to \$20 per head is realized above the amount realized for cattle of the same quality shipped from ports of the United States; and

Whereas the cattle shipped from ports of the United States are slaughtered immediately upon landing in Great Britain, solely on the plea that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in our country; and

Whereas this exceedingly abnormal condition of things is one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the causes of depression in the cattle market; and

Whereas it appears by recent information received from the Department of Agriculture that contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists only in two counties of New York and one county of New Jersey, and nowhere else in the United States; therefore

*Be it resolved*, That the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to instruct the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to stamp out that disease in the said three counties by slaughtering all the diseased and exposed cattle within the next six months, thereby giving our Government grounds upon which to demand that foreign restrictions be removed.

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture, by recent proclamation, has established a new fever-line, which, according to the opinion of many stockmen, seems to schedule territory not infected; and

Whereas it is desirable for the best interests of the country that a line as safe, as

true, and as just as possible, and based on actual knowledge of the dangerous grounds, be established; and

Whereas it is of the utmost importance that every interested State and Territory in the Union adopt one and the same line, in order to avoid the too heavy burden that several different lines impose upon shippers; therefore

*Be it resolved*, That the cattlemen assembled in convention at Fort Worth, Tex., recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that the entire subject of locating a fever-line be carefully and fully investigated by experiments on the grounds.

*Be it further resolved*, That this Convention recommend that the inspection of cattle with reference to so-called Texas fever be controlled by the national Government, through the Department of Agriculture.

Whereas the stock interests of the States engaged in handling and shipping cattle will be mutually benefited by the suppression and eradication of all cattle diseases of an infectious or contagious nature; and

Whereas it is the duty of each State engaged in breeding and shipping cattle to protect the interests of its own stockmen by removing any suspicion of disease; and

Whereas the State of Texas has neither a State Veterinarian nor laws providing for the inspection of cattle or the suppression of diseases; and

Whereas lack of such legislation is detrimental to the interests of the stockmen of Texas and of States to which Texas cattle are shipped; therefore

*Be it resolved*, That this Convention recommend and request the legislature of Texas at its next session to make provision for the appointment of a State Veterinarian, with a corps of assistants, whose duty it shall be to inspect all live-stock brought into the State; and that statutory provision be made for stamping out any infectious or contagious disease found to exist in the State.

Mr. McDIARMID (Missouri). I move that the resolution first read be acted upon separately. The others belong more particularly to Texas, but the first is of national importance.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a motion to adopt the first resolution?

Upon request, the resolution referred to was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. How will you dispose of that resolution?

It was moved that the resolution in question be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

By request of the Chair, Mr. Paquin again read the second of the three resolutions reported by the committee.

Mr. McDIARMID. I have felt a great doubt about the wisdom of adopting the latter part of that resolution. You have had the Bureau of Animal Industry looking after you here in Texas for years and years. In Missouri we are thankful to God that the distinguished gentleman who has just read the report of his committee is the servant of the State of Missouri, and not of the bureau; and we hope that the motion will be well considered before it is adopted by this Convention.

Mr. RECTOR (Texas). I move that the resolution be adopted. It seems to me that for us of Texas, at least, that resolution is one that we need to pass. It recommends a law and a rule of procedure that we want, and that would not be hurtful to the other States of the Union. A growing trouble with the cattlemen in Texas has come from the various inspection laws of the different States. Some of these have been fair, others not exactly so; and taken all together they have con-

stituted a varied set of rules, difficult for the cattleman to understand when starting northward from Texas with his stock. Crossing the boundary lines of the several States, he has found Illinois with one set of inspection rules, Missouri with another, Colorado, Wyoming, and other States and Territories each with a set of her own. Now, it may be true, and I believe it is, that many of these rules are more favorable to the respective States than is the rule of the dead-line established by the General Government under the act of May 29, 1884, though some of them are certainly not so good. These rules of inspection or sanitation which the States have the right to adopt are sometimes, we think, conceived in a spirit of aiding the local cattle-raisers, though that, of course, is never the ostensible reason for their adoption. Congress, as the Convention is aware, under the power given to it by the Constitution of the United States to regulate commerce between the States, has the exclusive power to pass all laws touching the transportation of property from one State to another, but it has always been conceded that States, under what is known as the 'police power,' have the right to protect the lives and health of their people, and to the States, as matter of law, the right of quarantine and the right of passing inspection laws to that end have always been conceded. It seems to me that if Congress will, as I think it well may, pass a general law upon this subject, not only regulating the commerce between the States, but going further, and regulating what the States have heretofore done, such action would be good for the industry we represent. Congress has the power to cover the whole ground and to establish a fair and just set of inspection rules touching and governing the transportation of cattle from one State to another, which would be better than the present system for us in the Southwest, and not hurtful to you gentlemen of the Northwest. I am strongly impressed with the idea that the trouble growing out of lack of uniformity in the inspection rules of the different States is constantly increasing. We have had upon the statute-books of Michigan and other States laws virtually prohibiting the transportation of dressed beef from one State to another, and upon this one subject laws emanating from a number of States have displayed great unanimity, and have been hurtful to us and hurtful to all the cattle-producing States, it seems to me. These laws were based upon the police power of the States, but they all went too far in the interest of home residents and against outside interests; they hampered the cattle industries of the other States, and every one of them, so far as I know, went down whenever a test case was made under that provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to regulate commerce between the States. A similar state of affairs is coming to pass, if it has not already come to pass, in regard to the State laws relative to live-cattle inspection; they are not uniform. We of the Southwest need the legislation recommended in the resolution now before us.

Mr. PAQUIN (Missouri). This matter which has been brought before our committee is of more interest to the Southern people than to us in the North, so far as the uniformity of the line is concerned. The line is for the purpose of establishing uniformity in quarantine regulations, and the object of the resolution is to place it under the control of the United States Government. To-day there are three lines on the map, one for New Mexico, one for Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming, and the other following the line drawn by the Bureau of Animal Industry. While the last-named may be too broad and encircle too large a territory, yet, for the sake of uniformity and harmony and for the best interests of the Southern people who have to ship from within that line, I believe it is best that there should be only one line. I will give you an instance: In the State of Missouri there is a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for transgressing the regulations of the Department of Agriculture concerning that line; there is also the penalty prescribed by the Department itself. If we had established our own line the people of Texas would have been liable to two penalties. I submit, therefore, that if all States would agree upon one line, to be settled upon by investigation of actually existing facts, determined by experiments made upon the ground, the trouble would end then and there; we should have but one line for all of the Northern States. I believe that to be the most harmonious way of settling this difficulty. With one set of officers, acting for the national Government, we should have less trouble than we have with State officers.

Mr. BUELL (Illinois). The Illinois delegation is in full accord with what was said by Judge Rector, of Texas. We indorse the sentiments expressed by that gentleman. It is very clear to us people of Illinois that what we want is a common line, and that the Government, as Judge Rector says, should draw that line. The Texas people and the Northern people will then know what cattle are subject to 'quarantine,' as they term it, or yarding separately, and we will be saved the annoyance we have all had to pass through from Texas to the northern part of Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question, which is upon the adoption of the resolution?

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. PAQUIN. The committee also recommend the adoption of the following resolution, which was submitted yesterday by Colonel Black, of Texas:

Whereas experiments have been made in Missouri, in Texas, and elsewhere to prevent by vaccination Texas fever in northern stock shipped south:

*Be it resolved*, That we invite investigators who may be here to fully explain the results of such experiments to the Convention.

It was moved that the foregoing resolution be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

By direction of the Chair, Mr. Paquin again read the third of the first three resolutions reported by his committee, recommending that provision be made by the legislature of the State of Texas for the appointment of a State Veterinarian.

It was moved that said resolution be adopted. The motion was seconded. A vote was taken, showing a division.

Mr. ROGERS (Texas). I will address myself first to the Texas delegation. Gentlemen, it is a fact that Texas is perhaps the healthiest live-stock region in the world, and that no infectious disease has ever originated among our cattle at home; neither has any such disease ever been introduced into Texas from abroad which has communicated itself to Texas stock. But while these are facts, we must remember that in Texas conditions are rapidly changing. A few years ago our cattle roamed at will and at large over our entire country, but now their ranges are circumscribed; we have placed a barbed-wire fence around them, and are feeding them more or less upon dry food, and as certainly as we live, gentlemen, these conditions will sooner or later bring about a necessity for veterinary counsel, veterinary assistance, and veterinary regulations. It is only a question of time, and the time will come. When this matter was first suggested to my mind I thought that perhaps the resolution before this Convention was out of place. Upon second thought, however, I concluded that the people here from other States have a right to demand of us that we place ourselves in a position to establish sanitary regulations. They are handling our stock, and we cannot give to our stock a clean bill of health. You say they are healthy, and I admit that they are, but how are we going to prove it? What authority has Texas to-day for saying that her cattle are healthy? We have no scientific authority whatever for saying so, and I claim that the people of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming have a right to demand of Texas that she procure for herself such authority and enable herself to secure proper sanitary regulations for her live-stock. [Applause.] Therefore, gentlemen, I appeal to this Convention, I appeal especially to the Texas delegation, and I say let us ask the legislature of the State of Texas to provide for a veterinary surgeon, and to provide sanitary laws for the government of our live-stock. I sincerely hope that this resolution will be adopted.

The question upon the adoption of the resolution was again put, and the motion was unanimously carried.

By direction of the Chair, the following communication was read by the Secretary:

FORT WORTH, TEX., *March 13, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: Herein the Fort Worth Union Stock-yards Company desire through you to extend to the delegates of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention and to the Northwest Texas Cattle-Raisers' Association a cordial invitation to partake of luncheon and inspect the Fort Worth Union Stock-yards to-day, during the noon recess.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad Company have tendered a vestibula

train to take the delegates to the stock-yards and return. The train leaves Fourth street, four blocks east of the Pickwick Hotel, at 12 o'clock, and returns at 1.30 p. m.

Hoping to see all of the delegates, and all who are interested in the cattle industry at the Stock yards Exchange Building, I remain,

Respectfully,

JNO. C. MCCARTHY,  
*Vice President and General Manager.*

Hon. H. B. STODDARD, *President.*

Mr. Elder (Kansas) moved that the Convention accept the invitation and acknowledge the same by a vote of thanks. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. HADLEY (New Mexico). The Committee on Commissions for Cattle Sales is ready to report.

By direction of the Chair, the report of the committee was read as follows :

Your committee appointed to investigate the question of commissions on cattle sales, and to whom was referred the correspondence between Hon. J. L. Brush, of Colorado, and the Live-stock Exchanges at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, submit the following report :

We have had a full statement of the facts and figures of the commission business from those engaged therein at the several points named, and after a careful examination of all the facts presented we would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas the price fixed by the several live-stock exchanges is 50 cents per head ; and

Whereas there is a great difference in the values of cattle shipped to these several markets, which range from \$5 to \$75 per head, by reason of which a great hardship is imposed upon those who ship cheap cattle : Therefore

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention an adjustment of commissions should be made by the live-stock exchanges as follows : The commission to be 1 per cent. upon all cattle sold, provided that in no case shall the commission be less than 25 cents, or more than 50 cents per head.

*And it is further resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention no injustice will be done to those engaged in the business by the above proposed adjustment of commissions.

O. A. HADLEY,  
*Chairman.*

Mr. HADLEY. As chairman of that committee, I will state that we invited the commission-men to come before us last evening, not as representatives of the exchanges, but as delegates to this Convention. Several of them were present, and we had a very full and fair discussion of this question. We obtained all the information we could in regard to the business, and I will state that there was no particular difference of opinion between us, and I believe that a majority of the commission-men are in favor of the percentage system. The only question is as to whether they are prepared to adopt or can adopt this plan in their exchanges. I do not say, nor do I wish to be understood as saying, that these gentlemen are willing to reduce their commissions. I have never been able to find a man who was. However, it is very evident that the commission-man, by reducing his expenses, which they

state to be possible, can sell these cattle upon this commission. Now it is stated in the report that 50 cents is paid by the man who sells his \$5 cow, and that this is hard. It is hard for him to be forced to sell the cow for \$5, and it is particularly hard for him to lose one-tenth of that amount to the commission-man. I will not go into any discussion in regard to the relative expense of selling range cattle and home cattle, but it is very evident from what we learned last night. The commission-men were very fair in discussion, and we were very much pleased with the course they took; and I can say further that we have no disposition, and I do not believe that this Convention has any disposition to crowd them down to a mere bare living. We do believe, however, that there is money in the business, and everybody seems anxious to get into it; but I do not know anybody now who is making a race to get into the range cattle business. This being the case, gentlemen, we thought it well to make a recommendation of this character, the commission never to be reduced below 25 cents, and the shipper never to pay more than 50 cents. When the steer brings \$50, the commission-man will get 50 cents; when it brings \$40 he will get 40 cents, and so on. That, we thought, would be a very fair adjustment of this whole matter as between the shipper and the commission-man. [Applause.]

It was moved that the report of the committee be adopted. The motion was seconded.

Mr. GUNTER (Texas). I believe that this report and this attack are made in the wrong way. I do not believe in the right of this Convention to dictate to any man engaged in a strictly private business what he shall charge for his services; and I believe that the great mistake the commission-men have made, which has caused all the trouble, and is inimical to the interests of the cattlemen, is in their combining together and fixing an arbitrary regulation governing themselves. In no stock-yard in the United States can you sell an animal for less than 50 cents without being expelled and refused permission to do business there—if you are found out. This thing, like other things of a private nature, will regulate itself. Every one of the suggestions and efforts that have been made before this Convention for the relief of the cattlemen have been to the effect that they should place themselves in the same position as that held by the 'Big Four,' the commission-men, and the railroad men. I have not heard from my stand-point, and I do not believe that any delegate has heard, the cause of the evils which afflict the cattlemen suggested here upon this floor. [Applause.] It has been stated here that every industry in this country except the cattle industry is prosperous. That is a mistake. We are wealthy and prosperous and grand compared with the raisers of corn and wheat and oats and rye and barley in the Western States. [Applause.]

We have been told about refrigerators in this country; we have been asked to advise the farmer and the stock-raiser to put their money into

refrigerators in the Western States, away from the centers that have been built up by the combined efforts of the railroads and the country at large. I would not to-day advise any man in the western portion of the United States—in that portion of our country which produces the raw material—to put one dollar into anything that has to be transported by a railroad. Do not the freight rates show that the effort of every railroad in the United States is to concentrate the cattle at Chicago? Everything that is used by the consumer west of the Mississippi River is transported in the shape of raw material a distance of 1,000 miles and brought back a distance of 2,000 miles to make business for the railroads, every one of which is working to depress the Western country and to make its inhabitants producers of raw material for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers. Taking all the money that you want, and taking it without interest, you cannot get cattle into Fort Worth from a distance of 60 miles to be handled here. It is so too with everything that the farmer uses in this country. Take, for instance, a Cassidy plow. It takes 300 bushels of corn, delivered at a railroad station in Texas, to buy a Cassidy plow, and it takes about 5 bushels to buy a hoe handle. The price of a Cassidy plow—the difference between the \$15 it costs to make it and the \$60 it costs to buy it—is made up of a patent and the railroad freights.

The combination orders that any man who sells an animal for less than 50 cents shall be expelled from the business; it can be done, and done at a profit, but the combination will not permit it. In Texas there is no competition in the railroad rates, and has not been for the last ten years, but nevertheless you have to pay \$10 to get a steer from here to Chicago, which is taken from Chicago to New York for \$1.50, and very often, according to the testimony before the Senate committee, with a rebate of about one-third that amount. [Applause.] In my opinion, the only remedy open to any producer in the United States, whether he be a producer of corn, cotton, or anything else, is for the several State governments to regulate these local freights. You may put all the deep water that you want on the coast of Texas, and yet be unable to get a bale of cotton there. Colonel Ropes stated yesterday that the rate from Corpus Christi to Galveston was \$1, but that 30 or 40 miles above Corpus Christi, and so much nearer Galveston, the freight was \$3. New Orleans has deep water, procured six or seven years ago, and it is not so large to-day as it was the day Eads got 25 feet of water at the mouth of the Mississippi. There should be the greatest coffee market on this continent, certainly the greatest in the United States; but a man 100 miles from New Orleans has to go to New York to buy his coffee. Why? Because the railroads force the distribution of coffee away from New Orleans.

At this point the Chair called Mr. Gunter's attention to the fact that under the rule limiting speeches to five minutes his time had expired.

Many delegates requested that he be allowed to proceed, and it was moved that his time be extended. Mr. Gunter continued as follows:

I have but a few more words to say. The attempt to fasten upon the commission-men an idea of what they ought to charge for their services is wrong, just as they are wrong—dead wrong—when they combine together and say that no man shall sell cattle for less than 50 cents per head, thus putting themselves in line with all the corporations that are oppressing us and our industry. Just competition in selling should be allowed, and would enable us to get reasonable rates. I do not wish to apply that principle to railroads alone, because I believe that they are the proper subjects of State and national legislation.

Mr. BURNS (Texas). I have remained silent so far. I must confess that I can not understand the argument of the gentleman who has just taken his seat. In the first place, he seems to be opposed to the resolution before us, and appears to believe that this Convention should not interfere with any combination, at least not with that of the commission-men. Now if it is a fact that the commission-men have formed a combination, and have agreed upon a certain price and stand by it, then surely they ought to be reached in some way. We might reach them by putting up commission houses of our own. [Applause.] But the gentleman says that he would not advise any one in all this western country to put one dollar into such an enterprise.

Mr. GUNTER. No; I said I would not advise any one to put a dollar into refrigerating houses in the interior of this country until the railroads were regulated.

Mr. BURNS. Now I want to say that this Convention ought to adopt some plan for reaching those commission-men, either by building up commission houses of their own and sending men to them to sell the stock, or by some other means that would be effective. If the stockmen put their money into a commission house, they would have a right to do just as they pleased about it. I wish to say also that I am in favor of having enough slaughter-houses and refrigerators to ship all the beef of this country that is owned or controlled by the beef-raisers of Texas and the Northwest. I believe that to be the only plan by which the stockmen of the country can be relieved from the present oppression, and to bring that plan into operation, gentlemen, will require money. We are frequently told that desperate cases require desperate remedies, and again that when you fight the Devil you must fight him with fire. If, then, it is the money power, the power of great corporations, that is oppressing us and is grinding down the stock interest in this country in common with all other interests, why, gentlemen, if you will only combine and organize and put your stock in slaughter-houses I believe that the evil can be remedied.

The question was put, and the motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Mr. ELDER (Kansas). I think, sir, that an amendment could be made to the resolution that would be satisfactory to this Convention.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion to adopt was carried unanimously.

Mr. BROWN (Texas). I move that the vote by which that resolution was passed be reconsidered. I voted in the affirmative.

The motion was seconded. A vote was taken, showing a division.

A call of the roll by States and Territories was demanded.

The Secretary called the roll accordingly, and announced the result of the vote as follows: ayes, 176; noes, 214. The motion to reconsider was declared to be lost.

Mr. TAYLOR (New Mexico). Mr. Chairman, your Committee on Transportation is ready to report. I will ask the Chair to allow me to read this report, which was written very hastily.

By direction of the Chair, Mr. Taylor read the report as follows:

*Chairman Interstate Cattlemen's Convention:*

Your Committee on Transportation offers the following report:

Recognizing the fact that the cattle-raising industry owes much of its success to the wonderful extension of the various railroad systems, and that there is a close reciprocity of interests between the herd owners and the railroads, still we feel it our duty to ask for what is right and just and for what will prove a mutual blessing.

Your committee desires, first, to commend the use of improved cars for the carrying of all kinds of live-stock, and thinks that stockmen generally should insist upon the use of the best cars, those having the benefit of air brakes, patent couplings, feeding and watering facilities, etc. Especially are these necessary in the long hauls from the Southern breeding grounds to the Northern fattening ranges and in the long hauls from the Western ranges to the market centers. When we consider that in consequence of the use of these cars the saving in the matter of damage claims payable by the roads amounts to a large share of the mileage paid for them, it will be seen that in demanding their use we are working no hardship upon the roads.

There should be a material difference in the prices per car-load for the movement of stock cattle and beef steers. Stock cattle being moved from one range to another are liable to many contingencies before final shipment to market, and the rates for these should be placed at the minimum. In making rates for the movement of feeders from the South and West the lay-off of six months now generally allowed on the freight contracts should be extended to twelve months in order that the cattle may be fully opened before marketing. The one fatal factor in our cattle markets to-day is the presence of so many lean kine, many of them forced by the fact of the lay-over allowance in the shipping contract having expired,

In comparing rates on live cattle from Western and Southern points to the Missouri river and thence to the Atlantic sea-board we find that the rates in the South and West are generally about three times as high as they are from the river east. We understand that there should be a higher rate in the West on account of the shortage of local traffic, but we submit that an advance of 100 per cent. on the Eastern rates would seem to be sufficient.

In the handling of live-stock the matter of rapid transit is a question of paramount importance, and we cannot too strongly urge an increase of speed on all live-stock trains.

Your committee believes that the railroad that has come to the front in the matter of reducing the rates on live-stock shipments is the road that the cattlemen should make an effort to patronize, thus showing that we appreciate what its managers have

done, and by augmenting their trade making it possible for them to continue the low rates. This same support should be extended to the roads that are pioneers in the matter of giving shippers the use of the improved stock cars without additional cost.

H. M. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

J. G. MEEK, *Nebraska.*

A. LEONARD, *Missouri.*

J. C. LOVING, *Texas.*

E. M. HEWINS, *Kansas.*

Mr. Mercer (Wyoming) moved that the foregoing report be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. BRACKENRIDGE (Texas). I was appointed by the governor of this State as one of the delegates to this Convention, and I have been appointed by the Chair upon a committee which is to meet at 12 o'clock to-day—the Committee on Refrigerators. I should like to be granted the privilege of stating certain ideas which are embodied in a paper I have here and would be pleased to read, and ask that the Convention will indulge me for fifteen minutes. I have no ax to grind, and nothing at heart except the stock interests of Texas and the States and Territories adjoining us on the northwest.

Mr. Brush (Colorado) moved that the five minutes' rule be suspended. Carried.

Mr. BRACKENRIDGE spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, I am not in the habit of speaking much, and if left to myself, without preparation, I should probably ramble. Therefore I have prepared and have put upon paper the thoughts which have come to me while at home listening to my cattle and sheep. I was born in Indiana and was raised upon a farm. As a boy I followed the plow. I have been a citizen of Texas for thirty-six years. I passed through the unpleasantness, coming out ruined in health and as to property, and entered the banking business, in which I have now been engaged for twenty-two years in western Texas. I think the Western men will say that I was one of the first bankers who ever went to the assistance of the stockman and induced him to drive and to take his stock to market. I have been in the stock business myself, and own stock now; I am a feeder as well as a banker.

In reviewing the stock interests and business I find that the life of the stockman, from the days of Abel—the first to die in his vocation—the first to die of the human race—down to the present age, has been attended with risk, labor, and anxiety. Pastoral life has been clouded with troubles, and the fortunes of those who followed it have been as varied as the hills and mountains over which their herds have roamed, and as uncertain as the wind that sweeps the plains and valleys and hill-tops where they graze.

The shepherds may have guarded their flocks by night; in their idleness, while their flocks fed or slept, they may have watched the stars and planets, and handed down from one to the other their observations on the courses of the heavenly bodies; in their crude way, with eyes

and thoughts rambling and straying upward, the humble keepers of sheep on the Chaldean plains may have laid the basis for the grand and elevating science of astronomy; but their thoughts thus straying and straggling were only pastime thoughts. Their interests, their comfort, and support were with their herds.

From the beginning the herd has been endangered by disease. That which brings death to the flock and ruin to shepherd and herdsman lurks in the air, in the water, and in the green herbage on which they feed.

The weaker and less ferocious animals, that become the companions and supporters of man, and are domesticated as a part of his household, are a prey to the ferocity of beasts that prowl on their track. They are a prey to enemies on the wing. The gadfly that lays her eggs beneath the skin, the fly that lays the germ that develops into the screwfly, are more terrific than the eagle that sweeps from the clouds, lifts the lamb in his talons, and soars with the struggling victim to his eyrie. Disease, ferocious animals, and even insignificant insects are the natural enemies of our herds.

The herdsman—the shepherd—has other agencies to combat, but these named would be sufficient; and they ordinarily call forth all his powers of invention, observation, and discovery in combatting them successfully.

The worst enemy that the herdsman and the shepherd meets is not the prowling, sneaking cayote; not the maverick hunter that seeks for the unbranded offspring of his long-ago purchase; not the foul buzzard that watches the birth of the puny lamb; not the insignificant, gaudy mite of the insect world. What, then, is a worse enemy to those who are following pastoral pursuits than disease, poison, beasts of prey, and insidious and gaudy parasite-breeders, whose offspring feed on the vitals of their flocks? I will tell you. The greatest enemy that bars the way to successful and profitable development is civilized opposition, that limits the pasturage, burdened with taxation by legislation, both State and national, and permits the extortion and injustice of those who claim to be the common agents of the people, the common carriers of the country, with their vast possessions, franchises, and controlling influences, partly acquired as a free gift from the very people whom they oppress.

But the illiberal Government and the common carriers are not the sole oppressors of the stockman. These, if we would weigh their demands and absolute exactions, take the hide and horns, the hoofs and the talow, while those demanding commissions take the profits of the peaceful sheep-raiser or the bold, daring cowboy, and leave only the lore of astronomical studies to the one, and the lasso, the saddle, and the pony to the other for the long year of toil and hardship. When I say commissions, I do not mean merely the gain to the men to whom we consign shipping. I mean the gains of all middle-men who stand between the producer and the consumer. All of these, in the line of their bus-

iness, must and will have a living in their vocation, and a surplus besides to lay away to form a part of the gains of life for future support for themselves, or to hand down perhaps to an idle and luxurious pampered offspring. These middle-men look not, I may say generally care not, whether the transactions leave a profit or entail a loss on the producer. Profit for themselves is the cardinal principle that underlies their transactions. To secure profit for self they cut down the producer's price. He is miles and miles away from home—from his base of supplies. The market is in a turmoil and the producer is panic-stricken, fearing falls in prices from influences that he neither understands nor can control. He is unable to hold on and feed. And if he were, what does he know of the secret agencies controlling the stock market? He becomes uncertain, wavering, and finally panic-stricken, and is a victim to the sharper as powerless as the new-born lamb of his flock against the hungry Mexican buzzards that have spied it from their lofty soarings, and swoop down to devour it in its helplessness, voracious, selfish, un pitying, merciless. The producer, or he who deals directly with the producer, is forced in such an uncertainty as to expense, or in a panic, to accept the offer of the day. And when the footings are made of profit and loss how many find themselves losers—not alone losers, but ruined!

In speculations in the market for beef stock it always happens that the producer is the sufferer. The middle-men can easily handle the producer; hence he is the victim. Prices with the consumer may be steady, but the producer is played with, and the prices to him are raised or lowered to suit the middle-man's interest. The producer can be forced to sell, but no one can force the consumer to buy. The middle-men may by collusion run down the prices so as to absolutely ruin the producer, and then helplessness and hopelessness in the face of long-continued combinations may force him to sell; but they cannot ever thus hold in their power and terrorize consumers. Hence they play on the less powerful victims, the unfortunate producer, or those who have dealt with him as agents—for on their success depends the success of the direct and active stock-raiser.

This condition of affairs is, in my humble opinion, a natural sequence growing out of the abnormal centralization of the cattle market, for which, while the stockmen are not directly responsible, they are at least culpable for not having sooner noticed and sooner suppressed it.

We see every day cattle shipped to market or sent at heavy expense on foot and returned over the same route as dressed meat. If it be not a fact that the identical carcasses are sent back, we know there is nothing better returned to our markets as dressed meat from refrigerators. For stock-raisers to longer tolerate this would be as senseless as for coal men to permit the produce of the coal-fields of the United States to be shipped to St. Paul, in Minnesota, there to be screened, assorted, and distributed to the consumers throughout the United States. In saying this much, I do not wish it understood that I am in sympathy

with those who make war on the Armour, Swift, Morris, and others who control canning and dressed meat establishments. These men are benefactors, deserving all profits they have realized from their experiments, their skill, and their enterprise. They have demonstrated to a certainty that meat can be refrigerated and shipped without injuring its quality, that on the contrary refrigeration improves its quality; and the business is remunerative, lessening the expense of marketing. This much I say for the mere facts established as to the experiment. But the control of the market by middle-men, and the consumption of the same meats thus handled and manipulated by the people who live with the producers, is what I condemn. I approve of the experiments and their success, but that our beeves should be thus transformed in foreign manufactories, and find place among our home consumers, is a thing I deary, and against which I raise my voice and will seek for a less ruinous policy. Such goods could never be offered in our market at prices to compete with our home butchers, except at the sacrifice, yes, even ruin of producers whose stock has gone through manufacturing establishments, or at least the ruin of the unfortunates who have dealt with producers, and have fallen victims to the rise and fall of the foreign markets.

Let us consider some facts bearing on the question of stock-raising in Texas and see if we can find any complete or even partial remedy for some of the difficulties and embarrassments under which stockmen labor, and by which they are at present oppressed. The population of the United States is assumed, in round numbers, as reaching, say, 60,000,000. Its area, including all its possessions excepting Alaska, is 3,026,504 square miles. Texas alone embraces 264,000 square miles, which is about one-fourteenth of the entire territory of the Union, with a population of 2,000,000. According to the best information that we can gather, there are 49,000,000 of cattle in the United States. According to reports of assessors for the year 1889, we have 7,250,000 head of cattle in Texas. It will be seen from these data that we have one-thirtieth of the population residing on one-fourteenth of the territory of the Union, and owning one-seventh of all the cattle in the United States of North America.

Shall Texas, with this vast interest, have but one market for her cattle? Some may say that she has four markets—Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City. I insist, however, and repeat she has now, in fact, but one market. The last three named are but branches of the 'Chicago Big Four.' The world is deceived by the division of markets among places so far apart as the cities named. The same parties that constitute the 'Big Four' operate in all the cities, and while you are in either place you are acting with the same identical combination. If this were not a reality now, in these days of combinations that crush the producer it would not be long before the consolidation would exist and the combination be formed, so much to the advantage of the con-

solidationist, looking first to self-aggrandizement, and then to nothing. I repeat we have but one market, and necessarily, to save ourselves, we must look for another. If we cannot find a new market, there is but one way to solve the problem, oppressed and embarrassed as we are by the rule and tyranny of the selfish despots that are not alone crippling one of our main industries, but absolutely killing it by their treacherous, greedy, voracious, vampire monopoly. We must create a new market for our cattle. In this lies the solution of the question and the freedom, in a measure, of our stockmen from at least some of their embarrassments.

I ask your indulgence while I state briefly the result of my long and careful study on the proposition, formulated as a plan. To argue the details *in extenso* would consume more time than I will take up, believing that every one here present will see the feasibility of the plan proposed. We are all desirous of having deep-water harbors on our coast. Had we such harbors the problem would be solved by inducing foreign capital to do what I now suggest that home capital, managed with the energy and native vigor that we surely possess, shall accomplish. I propose that we organize and establish one refrigerating slaughter-house in Texas. Let us unite all our energies and abilities in the one work, and we will be able to make a beginning which in the end will lead to success and prosperity to all concerned, and chiefly will afford relief to our stockmen. I would select Aransas City or Rockport as being the most accessible port to the largest number of counties that are most distant from markets.

We now have fifty-three counties in southwestern Texas, with 2,500,000 cattle, 3,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 goats. With this stock these counties could furnish for slaughter every day for three hundred days in each year 500 beeves, 500 muttons, and 100 goats. These carcasses frozen can be shipped in refrigerator vessels to the markets of Europe. The withdrawal of this large amount of slaughtered animals from Chicago and the other markets in that region would be vastly beneficial to other sections of our State more accessible to those localities, the depletion of such markets to the extent named to supply our own slaughter-house acting as a corresponding aid to our cattlemen contiguous to the North.

Our slaughter-house should be managed on the co-operative system, in order to guard against a monopoly such as now exists in Chicago, ramified into Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

After careful estimate as to the cost of the establishment I think it could be put in operation with \$500,000 cash paid-up stock and an additional subscribed stock of \$500,000. Every farmer who owns a milk cow should be allowed to take one or more shares of stock at \$10 per share, and every herder or brand in southwest Texas should take stock transferable with the brand, payment to be secured by lien on the cattle.

I am assured that men of undoubted responsibility and means will undertake to build and put in operation a refrigerating establishment with ample storage capacity to freeze 500 carcasses of beeves, 300 muttons, and 100 goats each day, and to keep storage room for 6,000 beeves frozen for ten days, for the sum of \$300,000, with duplicate machinery on hand for all purposes; and besides this the parties referred to and in my mind will take \$50,000 of stock in the company. The land for such an establishment, say 10,000 acres, the slaughter pens and houses, the drying apparatus, and machinery necessary for taking care of the offal, blood, hoofs, hides, horns, and bones would cost, say, \$150,000. With such a man as Charles Fowler, of Galveston, interested, with his extensive experience in shipping, to visit Cuba, New York, England, etc., we would have no trouble in contracting for the sale of all the beef, mutton, and goats we could furnish to vessels at the wharf at Aransas Pass.

Inspection and sale could be made at the refrigerating establishments.

When we have thus commenced the work and organized the system other establishments could be opened at any of our ports. The advantage of having the establishment by the sea is that when we start the cattle from their range they start with their heads to the market.

There is no section of the fifty-three counties from which the stock cannot be driven on foot to Rockport in from one to ten days. When we start to market we want to turn the tails of our cattle to the 'deadline;' we can in the manner suggested find profitable sale without crossing or hazarding to cross that barrier. We are now injuring the stockman of the West without any corresponding benefit to ourselves.

Many of those who engaged in the stock business have bankrupted themselves and embarrassed their creditors, while others are on the verge of financial ruin, which will slowly but surely come if they rely upon the future improvement of prices in Chicago for relief.

By adopting the ideas I have suggested, which are in line with the resolution offered, we relieve the Chicago market of a large part of the surplus stock that gathers there, affording the monopolists opportunity to carry on their oppressive system by taking advantage of the absolute necessity of drivers to sell. We would also improve the chance for a better price to those who ship to that point.

I would be willing to start this enterprise at Fort Worth. I well know that here in this bustling, active city there is energy and pluck, as well as capital that seeks investment. But an establishment here would not relieve the Southwest unless it could be arranged with the railroads to haul the cattle at a fair price, and it would then require two hauls—first, the transportation of the live-stock, and, second, the refrigerated carcasses; whereas at Rockport it would require only one drive, at a cost, say, from 20 to 50 cents per head, or a haul which, from my experience, the railroads would be apt to make impossible by reason of exorbitant rate. To illustrate: From Austin we shipped a car of ice to Corpus Christi in a lime-car, upon which was paid \$80.

freight. The same parties in Corpus Christi ordered a car of ice from Quincy, Ill., shipped in a refrigerator, for which they charged \$5 more than for a lime-car, 800 miles to Austin, right by our factory and over the same road that our car traveled 230 miles to Rockport, and charged them only \$60. The railroads now charge us to St. Louis \$95 on a car of cattle; but by the same rule, adding one-third, we would have to pay \$126 to Fort Worth.

In this connection I will say that in Austin we have a wholesale fruit and vegetable dealer. Last summer I requested him to order apples from northeast Texas, as I thought apples from that section superior to the Missouri crop. The dealer plainly informed me that he could not afford to ship apples from northeast Texas, because the railroads charged him 65 cents per 100 from Paris, in Lamar County, and only 55 cents per 100 from St. Louis. In justice to the railroads, I will say that one of the officials informed me that they were forced by the interstate commerce law to discriminate against local freight, and that the losses sustained on hauls under the law they were compelled to make good and equalize on local freight in the State. This official may have been merely inventing an excuse for the apparent inconsistency and injustice—I am not certain on that point, and the statement of the official may be received with many grains of allowance—but I do know that at Corpus Christi the people were forced to order ice from Hannibal, Mo., or from Quincy Ill., although, everything being equal, they preferred the ice from Austin factories. They were forced to order from these distant points because the freight on the car-load from a point 800 miles more remote was cheaper than that from Austin—this, too, on the same line of road now ready for operation at Fort Worth, Dallas, Coleman, etc.

But I have digressed. The refrigerating establishment at Aransas Pass would give us two grand markets, increase the profits and quiet the fears of the stockmen of Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri—I may say of the whole West. The dreaded 'dead-line' would be moved further South, and eventually obliterated. We would have no panics about pleuro-pneumonia and Spanish fever; and friendly, even brotherly feelings and relations would again prevail in the business in which we have common interests, without clashing and rivaling. The war being over, we could shake hands over the dead-line, and the stockmen of the Southwest, now virtually sitting despondent and disheartened in sackcloth and ashes, would again assume their independence and manhood; the cowboy would again rattle his spurs with all the pride of a knight of old; all at interest would be invigorated in their noted manhood, distinguished for bravery, confidence, and liberality, faithful and trusty as citizens, and strong in their fidelity as friends.

A delegate stated that the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad Company would like to know by 12 o'clock how many of the delegates would join the excursion to Galveston; the fare for the round trip would be \$10.10.

Mr. Hurley (Texas) stated that the managers of the Brazos enterprise invited the delegates who wished to visit the mouth of the Brazos to do so free of expense. [Applause.]

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the Chair at 2 p. m.

The CHAIRMAN. The first business in order is the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. GLICK (Kansas). As chairman of the Committee on Resolutions I desire to say that the committee has prepared for submission to your body a series of resolutions. Part of these are the resolutions particularly connected with the cattle business, for which this Convention was called, and there are also some other resolutions connected with other matters, but referred to the committee, which has conceived it to be its duty to report them back with certain recommendations. I can say for the committee that its members all regretted the necessity of keeping the Convention waiting so long a time for the result of their deliberations; but when you recollect the number of States and Territories represented, the diverse interests that have had to be talked over, explained, and their differences harmonized and conciliated, we think you will pardon us for delaying you as we did.

Mr. Glick proceeded to read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Hon. H. B. STODDARD,

*President of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention:*

Your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

Whereas the governors of several States and Territories of the United States have appointed delegates to meet in convention on the 11th day of March, 1890, at the city of Fort Worth, in the State of Texas; and

Whereas pursuant to a call the delegates duly appointed as aforesaid have met in convention for the purpose of considering and investigating the causes from which has resulted the present depressed condition of the live-stock industry of the United States; and

Whereas this Convention, after a careful investigation and consideration of the matter, is of the opinion that such depressed condition does exist, and that the causes therefor are not mainly attributable to overproduction, but are principally due to the manipulation and combination of certain parties having control of the market, who fix not only the price to be paid to the producer, but also that which shall be paid by the consumer; and

Whereas these conclusions of fact are arrived at upon evidence satisfactory to the members of the Convention:

Now, therefore, for the purpose of relieving the live-stock industry of the country,  
*Be it resolved,*

First. That this Convention requests of the Congress of the United States the passage of laws declaring any and all combinations now existing or hereafter created, the effect of which shall be to so control, manipulate, and govern the prices of the products in the hands of their producers and to increase the cost thereof to the consumers, thereby destroying the freedom of legitimate competition in the open markets

of the world, unlawful, and punishable by such fines and penalties as will make the law effective.

Second. That we favor the enactment of laws providing for the national inspection of cattle, to the end that American meats may find a market in any country in the world, with a guaranty of purity and healthfulness through inspection by Government officials. We also recommend that all legal obstacles to State inspection be removed, in order that the same may be had in any State where the same is deemed expedient.

Third. That for the purpose of bringing this matter directly to the attention of the people of the several States, in order that they may act directly and independently upon it, the governors of States and Territories be urged to lay the facts regarding the depression of the cattle industry before their respective legislative bodies at their next meetings, and to request of them such action as may be considered necessary to bring about a more healthy condition in this important industry.

Fourth. That it is the sense of this Convention that the weighing of live-stock in cars, after the manner employed by several railway companies, is detrimental to the live-stock interests, and that we favor the system of car-load shipments regardless of weights, and recommend that stock-shippers give their business to such railways as shall comply with this resolution.

Fifth. That, as a further means of relieving the present depressed condition of the live-stock industry, we favor a reasonable reduction of the tax now levied upon oleo-margarine.

Sixth. That the Convention deems the amount of the circulating medium too small for the ordinary and profitable transaction of the business of the country; and to the end that this deficiency may be in part remedied, we urge upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the making of the same a legal tender for all debts.

Seventh. That the free interchange of the produce and commodities of the West with the Republic of Mexico would be of great commercial benefit to both countries, and of special advantage to the western section of the United States. We therefore urge upon the treaty-making powers of the United States the advisability of making, if possible, a reciprocity treaty with the other Republic, securing free and untrammelled commercial intercourse between the two nations.

Mr. Rector (Texas) moved that so much of the report of the Committee on Resolutions as had been read be received, and that the first four sections thereof be read, section by section, and adopted or rejected.

It was moved that the entire report be taken up by sections seriatim. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered First, and on motion the resolution therein embodied was adopted.

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered Second.

Mr. RECTOR (Texas). I move as a substitute that we adopt that part of the resolution having reference to Government inspection, and that the part relating to State inspection be omitted.

Mr. ELDER (Kansas). It seems to me that the report of the committee is largely a compromise between the different sentiments that exist in this Convention. The people of the North are suffering hardship and injury by reason of the way in which meat is distributed from Chicago; local markets are wiped out of existence, and we have to pay the freight back to the consumer. Now, sir, I do not think that the provision made by the resolution, if enacted into law in the form of local inspections in

certain localities, will injure any man in the Southwest in the matter of selling his meat. We in Kansas are very tenacious as to that sort of provision. We want protection. If the Congress of the United States will remove the restrictions upon the States, some of them will undoubtedly pass laws for local inspection.

Mr. RECTOR. In a small way we had that same question up before the Convention, and determined, as I understood the vote, that we were in favor of a general United States inspection law. Now the States have had, under the police regulations, the power to pass inspection laws all along, and that is just what we are trying to get away from, because, under cover of inspection laws, they have already shown a disposition to trench upon the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce; in other words, to trammel the passage of cattle and meats from one State to another. This disposition has time and time again been embodied by some of the States in their legislative enactments. Instead of enlarging the powers of the States in that regard, instead of recommending that Congress grant the States a wider discretion therein, we want to curtail the power they already assume. As has been said before this Convention, it is well known that a number of States, including Michigan, have passed laws against the importation of dressed beef which had not been inspected on foot within a certain number of hours before it was offered for sale, the time being so limited as to practically exclude the dressed beef altogether. Recent decisions in the United States courts show that these laws were mainly actuated by a desire to build up the home industry to the detriment and exclusion of the industries of other States; and one after another of those laws have been declared unconstitutional by the courts of the United States as soon as brought before them. And when it comes to inspection laws proper, when live cattle go from one State to another, we of Texas, at least, are met not by a uniform set of laws, the same in Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wyoming, to all which States our cattle are sent, but it takes a lawyer, and a well-read one at that, to find out what the various laws upon the subject are; and when the cattleman starts out upon the trail here he must get advice as to where they have put the dead-line and as to what the particular inspection laws of each particular State are.

The States have trenched upon the power of Congress to regulate Commerce between them to the extent of saying that the cattleman shall unload and hold his cattle for a time on the way to market, and the poor cattleman submits simply because he cannot afford to make a case in the United States Court and wait there to have it decided. The spirit manifested in these inspection laws is on the increase and is growing worse. What we want, gentlemen, is that Congress, under its power to regulate the commerce between the States, shall regulate it fully, making a uniform set of inspection laws and sanitary laws that will be the same for one State as for another. If the point be raised that Con-

gress cannot thus by uniform law take away the police power from the States, while I admit that the question may be a serious one, I do not admit that Congress may not decide it in our favor, and I want to see the effort made.

A DELEGATE FROM MISSOURI. I have this much to say to the gentleman from Texas. We want no dead-line between Missouri and Texas, but we claim a certain right in the State of Missouri that we wish to sustain. Our delegation came here to strike hands with the Texas delegation, and to give our voices to Texas in favor of the deep-water harbor and other facilities which she desires. Mr. Chairman, I hail from the great State of Missouri, and I do not speak of her as great because of her agricultural facilities, her mineral resources, or the eminent statesmen that she has given this nation in the last half century; all these have shown her greatness, but I call her great because she is the mother of Texas. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen of Texas, do not attempt to throttle us here, because we love you. We have given to you more of the sons and daughters who are on this soil than has any other State in the Union. Our flesh and blood are your flesh and blood, and in every case we will stand by you. Like the delegates from the other States and Territories represented here, we are Western men. Now, we say to you, hold up; give us a little right here. We are not fighting against any enterprise that you love. We want the same rights for all individuals in this country. So far as any of the 'Big Four' are concerned, we concede to them the enterprise and thrift they have shown, but we wish that other men should have that same right. If a Texas man kills one hundred beeves a day and Phil. Armour kills ten thousand, I want the Texas man to have the same right to dispose of his product that Phil. Armour has. That is all we ask.

Mr. GLICK. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Convention: I will now say this. The committee was very much divided upon this question, and finally, after discussing it with the utmost friendship and kindness to each other, and with reference to the interests supposed to be affected, that resolution was adopted as a compromise. Of course that does not say that you shall adopt it if it does not meet with your approval; but I desire to say this, gentlemen, that our Texas friends misapprehend entirely the purpose and object of a local inspection law, or inspection by the States. It will not injure them in the least, but will benefit them to the extent of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars. Missouri and Kansas are being settled up; the cattle business is passing away from us, and our farms are being divided into half and quarter sections. The rearing of steers for the market is becoming unprofitable, and yet we raise millions upon millions of bushels of corn. Do you wish to force us in those States to continue the raising of cattle, or will you let us turn it over to you in Texas? Let me call your attention to this fact: if you will consider the relative numbers of cattle in Kansas, Missouri, and Texas, you will see that if you put your dressed

beef into the markets of the State of Kansas you will force us to put all the surplus cattle of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and the North into the same market with you, and in competition with your stock. We ask that regulations may be made by which our stock can be kept out of the market and will not come into competition with yours, and then we will abandon the raising of steers and will come to Texas and buy our feeding steers of you gentlemen. Demanding nothing, we simply ask as a compromise that Congress be permitted to do this, leaving the States free.

There is an overmarketing of cattle. I do not believe there is an overproduction of cattle, because while they have been increasing year by year the population also has increased. The consumption of beef has been largely in excess of the increase of cattle and of population. As we extend our farms, as our States become more thickly settled, you destroy year by year our capacity to raise steers; then why not let us, when we can raise immense crops of corn, take your steers and feed them, rather than force our steers into competition with yours? If you force us to it, we have to go into the markets in competition with you. There is another question; it seems to be thought that this will interfere with the 'Big Four.' Gentlemen, I have no desire to interfere with them; I would not if I could. They have secured us markets for a class of cattle that would be almost worthless without those immense packing-houses of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, such as I hope you may have in your own State in the near future. But our people believe that if they can have the privilege of making inspection laws, the surplus stock of their States will be slaughtered and consumed at home. Now, suppose you take out of the market the 500,000 head of cattle that go from Kansas and Missouri, would not that be of advantage to you by getting rid of the competition those cattle would otherwise be in with your own steers? I believe that when you consider this question in its bearings upon the present and the future, the Lone Star State will not, for the purpose of selling a few beef cattle, strike at a great principle of State rights, and say that the State of Missouri and the other States shall have no regulating power.

Mr. CONNELLEE (Texas). I did not expect to enter this discussion, but the resolution brings up before us for consideration a subject to which we must pay attention. Mr. Glick has said that Missouri has a large quantity of beef to market, and that the local inspection he desires is for the purpose of keeping all his beef in his own country and getting a home market for it. But in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and throughout the Western country a home market is not what is needed. We have more than we can consume. What we do need is a market from home. We need to supply not only the markets of the United States, but those of Europe. Shall we in this matter of inspection give the people of England a key with which

to lock out our stock? It amounts to that. When we say the cattle are diseased and must be inspected they will say that the reason why our beef should not go into their market. Missouri a market because she produces more than she can consume, and been suggested that the idea in this inspection is not to keep Missouri men from shipping to Chicago, but to have a law which shall say Texas cattle are diseased and Missouri cattle are not. The matter of disease among cattle is stirred up the less market we have abroad. All that we say about pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases is published in the prints of England. We want a broader market, and do not want to keep our stock at home under local inspection.

Mr. HEWINS (Kansas). Mr. Connellee has pretty nearly struck the key-note of this question in what he has said about the agitation of the inspection idea. We are quarantined against the markets of the world by an organization that knows less about diseases to-day than we know about what the future will be. I believe that the less we have to say about this inspection business the better it is for the cattle industry of this country.

Mr. ATKINSON (Kansas). It seems to me that the trouble with Texas friends is that they are afraid State inspection is going to injure the export trade. No person who will pay attention to the word of that resolution can think so. The report calls for national inspection under which there will be placed upon the market nothing but good meats. State inspection will have no weight whatever in forcing it down, and there is no cause for alarm on the score that State law will injure the traffic.

Mr. HURLEY (Texas). The stirring up of this question of diseased meat is certainly having a great effect against us on the other side of the water. In Russia, last year, I discovered that an immense combination was being formed with the object of supplying dressed meat to the German market. German capitalists are in the scheme. The combination is to deliver dressed meat in Great Britain at 3 cents per pound for our money.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Kansas). Considering that this reputation which we have abroad has been given to us by those who oppose the measure under discussion, the objection made by the gentleman from Missouri and based upon the grounds he states, reminds me of the boy who was called up to be sentenced for the murder of his parents, and begged the judge to show a tender mercy to a poor orphan. Our reputation has come from those who have forced us to this stand. What are we asking for who demand the right to so-called 'local inspection,' and that we may be allowed to protect ourselves? Let it be borne in mind that this Convention was not called here in any one interest; it was called here because the interests of the great West are diverse, and the purpose of harmonizing these upon some ground and in some way that will be of mutual benefit to all in the entire section. Even

that the Texas gentlemen fear were rightly to be feared, they should not, as a part of the whole, when there are so many States and Territories represented here, and when they are themselves getting all that is demanded in their own interest, insist upon denying to us what we demand in our interest as a part of the whole. We came here to harmonize, and our committee has met, debated, and handed in a unanimous report. If one part of that report may be stricken out because it is said to prejudicially affect Texas, then will come the motions to strike out other parts which may be said to prejudicially affect other States. This Convention is here as a whole, this committee has reported as a whole, and let us adopt their report as a whole.

But I wish to say further to my Texas friends that there is really no foundation for the objection which they make. What is meant by local inspection? Do you sell your beef cattle in Kansas? Only to the packing men, and their market is found outside of Kansas unless they demand the right to monopolize the local butchers of the little villages and towns of Missouri and Kansas, and is there any occasion for that? With the rapid development of the new South and the demand that there is for their product there, and with the development of the Alleghanies, with the manufacturing interests which exist there, in neither of which sections are cattle produced, is there not an ample field for all the products of the packing houses now located in the packing centers of this country? In Kansas and Missouri we simply demand the right to protect ourselves against being crushed out of this industry. As was said by the chairman of the committee, Governor Glick, we do not desire to raise cattle as an industry. We desire to exchange our herds of cows for the steers that are raised in Texas. If you will let us have a market for our corn to feed your steers in Kansas we will furnish you a market for your cattle here that will stimulate your industry, and instead of going to the sheriff we, in Kansas, will then be cattle-feeding men and our cow herds will be things of the past. We simply ask for the privilege of self-protection. In Atchison, where I live, the idea of local inspection originated, because the packing houses of Kansas City had driven the local market out of existence in our neighborhood. When Judge Brewer made his decision, within the very same week an agent of the packing houses of Kansas City came to Atchison and offered to put down dressed beef there at \$2.45 per hundred. You know and every one knows that it could not be done, and when I asked Mr. Jerome, the agent who was there, why it was, he said: "It is because we are determined to control the market, and human nature is human nature the world over; we make as much as we can, and you protect yourselves if you can."

Do we not know that the cattle-producing industry of the country in the last three years has been impoverished year by year to a most remarkable degree? Do we not also know that the packing interest luring that time has fattened to a most extraordinary extent? Yet it

is not because of hostility to that interest that we demand this right, but it is that we may live and let live, and because we claim the privilege of following an industry by which we can profit. We are here with settled convictions, and for the purpose of agreeing upon some action that will last. There have been, I think, six of these conventions, and in all the same danger has stared us in the face that is staring in our faces still. The decline of the cattle-producing industry has gone on continually, and the conventions have not had the ability to stay its progress. Let us, as some one has said here, pass resolutions that will not rot within the next six months, but upon which we can stand as a whole. This committee has reported unanimously. Do not let us begin now to tear that platform to pieces, for if we do the disintegrating process will have only just begun.

Mr. MATLOCK (Texas). I had the honor of being appointed as the member from Texas upon that committee, and although we returned a unanimous report upon this section as well as upon the others, we did so with the distinct understanding among the members of the committee that those of us who did not agree to it should have the right to express our views if the matter came before the Convention. I think that that part of the resolution ought not to be adopted. I think that it is fraught with great mischief to a great portion of the cattle interest of this State. It seems to me that if the report of the committee upon that point is adopted it gives States that wish to enact laws to compel all stock to be inspected on foot where they are to be consumed a right to pass such statutes. That is what we are trying to avoid. If Texas and New Mexico cattle and all other cattle in the West which are not considered first-class beef cattle are required to be inspected on foot where they are to be consumed there will be no market for Texas beef cattle at all, because most of our cattle go into the canneries.

But as I understand the gentleman from Kansas in this regard, he says that they do not want to raise cattle in Kansas; that they want to become purchasers of cattle there; that they want to purchase our beef cattle and will make us a market. Well, that may be true; but the gentleman points out the fact that there are half as many cattle in Kansas as we have here in Texas. He does not say that there is an over-supply of cattle in Kansas, but points to the fact that there are 3,500,000 cattle there, and then says that they want a law passed by which they can prohibit cattle from being shipped into that country. Now I say to Governor Glick that it is undemocratic for one State to pass high protective laws for herself against her sister States. A gentleman from Kansas stated yesterday before the committee that when the Texas cattle were shipped to Chicago and St. Louis there was sharp competition among the feeders and stockers of that country for these Texas cattle, and that they paid good prices for them and took them home and fed them their corn and their grain, and placed them in the Chicago markets; that he would have to go out of the market

an order to purchase cattle; he would have to go to Arkansas and elsewhere in order to get feeders, because there was so much competition between the farmers of Kansas and Missouri. It is good for us that that competition should exist. But he says: "When we have fed them our corn the market is so full of other cattle that the 'Big Four' will not pay much more than we could get as stockers and feeders, and we want this law passed so that we can get a better market for ourselves." If that was all there was of it that would do; but how about Texas and those who have the Texas feeders? It may be a good thing for the 'Big Four,' but how does it work for Texas people and others? If our feeders are placed there with them, and they have the power under Congress to pass laws declaring our stock worthless, the result is that the purchasers of feeders get them for nothing and can hold them for a year and make lots of money out of them by selling them as beef.

Your intention, I have no doubt, is right, but what would be the result, human nature is human nature all over the round world? If we gave you the power to pass laws requiring our cattle to be inspected under the local authority of your State, and your laws should say that these cattle of ours are diseased, that Texas cattle are not fit for the market, when we placed them in your State there would be no competition, you would have things all your own way, and could purchase the feeders, place them in the market, and get a good price for them. It is dangerous for us to allow such laws to be passed. All the States now have a right to pass sanitary laws, and that is correct and just, but the right to pass laws which shall prohibit people of other States from shipping stock across their own boundary-line is not democratic and is not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States; and I do not believe that the Congress of the United States can pass a law delegating to the States the power to regulate commerce. The Constitution gives to Congress, and to Congress alone, the right to regulate interstate commerce.

Mr. MERCER (Wyoming). Our friends from Kansas and some of the other States declare that they want the right to enforce local inspection at the hoof which this resolution gives. By that declaration they are presenting themselves to the people in a false position from the very start. Before they can pass a local inspection law under any color of legality they must perjure themselves by the proposition that the cattle of all other States are diseased and unfit for food. When that declaration goes forth what is the result to the neighboring States and what is the result to the people on the other side of the water? All the local inspection laws have been passed under the guise of the authority conferred in the police powers, and under the assumption and declaration that the cattle of all other States were rotten and reeking with disease, a false condition of things to assume and present to intelligent people! My friend, the Governor of Kansas, knows that the cattle of Colorado

and Wyoming are as healthy as those of Kansas, and so does our friend from Missouri; then why hurl this charge to the world that the cattle of all other States are reeking with disease? We can not afford to do that. The premises are false and the conclusions will be ruinous to Kansas. Let Kansas pass such a law and enforce it, and what is the result? Kansas is raising cattle to sell, not to eat. As the gentleman says, Kansas has 3,500,000 of cattle; can she consume them? Not by long odds. The cattlemen of Kansas propose to place their beef steers upon the market. If local inspection will hold, if Congress has the authority to enable a State to pass an inspection law that will hold, would not the people, farmers and others, who live in the States of the East pass just such laws? Would not Maine and New York and Massachusetts and all of those States where the land is to-day lying idle pass local inspection laws too, and bring up the price of their cattle? Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, and all of this Western country must have a market. These States do not want themselves fenced in, and that is just what you are doing with them, gentlemen, whenever you pass a local inspection law.

Mr. ERION (Nebraska). I have no spleen to vent; I simply want to state my position in regard to this resolution. I too was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and, as has been stated, we reserved to ourselves the privilege of giving our individual opinions to the Convention. The report, as you have been told, was drafted as a compromise. Now, I am a national inspection man, and I think with the gentleman from Wyoming that State inspection is a lie on its face. Local inspection would hurt nobody were it not for the fact that it gives our meats a bad name in foreign markets.

A DELEGATE. If local inspection is a lie, is not national inspection also a lie?

Mr. ERION. No, sir.

Mr. BLACK (Texas). I thought this matter of State inspection had been passed upon by Wyoming courts, and that it was a dead issue there, but it seems not. We do hope to sell cattle in Kansas and to have refrigerators right here in Texas. We expect to distribute our meat to Kansas, Missouri, New York, and all other States to which Illinois is distributing it now. If you put a protecting wall around Kansas and trade only among yourselves, of course we are barred out from trading with you, but I thought all Democrats were opposed to this protective tariff. State inspection laws would operate as the closest tariff system ever introduced in America. The idea originated in the Eastern States, which are hurt by the competition of the West. We can produce cattle cheaper than they can and are able to send them cheaper. I think it would be a great mistake to pass any State inspection law that would interfere in any way with trade.

Mr. ROBINSON (Kansas). I do not know that I agree with any of the positions taken here on this question, but this seems to me a good

time to say something about what is the matter. I think, gentlemen, that we will not find our remedy in this inspection law. The situation is about like this: the meat supply of this country is going through certain channels, not only the export supply, but the whole consumption supply. That our friends in Kansas object to; they object to having the railroads take our cattle on the hoof to Kansas City and bring it back in meat; but that is the situation all over this country to-day, and in my judgment a local inspection law will not change that situation, and I doubt whether Congress could give us a constitutional one. But what is the remedy? Why, I do not believe that we cattle dealers and raisers and feeders will ever get a remedy until we take this matter in our own hands and do business on business principles, sending our products to market when wanted and at no other time. Now, suppose that these four men—the ‘Big Four,’ as we call them—are supplying the whole country; must not they have a continuous supply of beef driven in to them? Well, now, suppose we say, “Mr. Four, you are not paying us what you ought to pay,” and can also say (we can come together now and say it right here), “We have an arrangement all over the Southwest and Northwest by which we can send on one hundred animals, or one animal, or one thousand, or ten thousand, just as you please; and, Mr. Four, all your customers are hungry for meat, but you cannot get a hoof until you pay us \$4 or \$5 a hundred.” In that way we can get our price, and we cannot get it in any other way. I believe that is the way for us to go to work, and I was very glad that Mr. Black introduced the matter of a bureau of statistics; it does not go the whole of the way, perhaps, but it is an entering wedge at least.

Mr. McDIARMID (Missouri). I simply wish to put this question to my esteemed friend Governor Glick: Provided that national inspection is complete, would it not also be local, so that no State inspection would be required?

Mr. CARROLL (Texas). I do not think that any argument here will change the mind of a single man in this Convention. I assure you that this question of local inspection has been discussed around the campfires for the last two years. I think we are consuming too much time, and I move the question upon the motion before the Convention.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Glick will read the resolution as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and will then read the same as it is proposed by Judge Rector to be amended.

Mr. GLICK. The resolution as it stands in the report of the committee is as follows:

Second. That we favor the enactment of laws providing for the national inspection of cattle, to the end that American meats may find a market in any country in the world, with a guaranty of purity and healthfulness through inspection by Government officials. We also recommend that all legal obstacles to State inspection be removed, in order that the same may be had in any State where the same is deemed expedient.

The following are the words which it is moved shall be stricken out:

We also recommend that all legal obstacles to State inspection be removed, in order that the same may be had in any State where the same is deemed expedient.

The motion made by Mr. Rector (to strike out the words last above quoted by Mr. Glick, and to adopt the proposed resolution as so amended) was seconded. A vote was taken, showing a division.

By direction of the Chair, the roll of the States and Territories represented was called by the Secretary, who announced the result of the vote taken as follows: Ayes, 286½; noes, 115½. [The Missouri delegation, having 45 votes, was evenly divided upon the question.]

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered Third, and on motion the resolution therein embodied was adopted.

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered Fourth, and on motion the resolution therein embodied was adopted.

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered Fifth.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Kansas). I move to amend that section by so changing it as to declare that we favor the increase of the tax on oleomargarine, and upon this I desire—I think we all understand it—to have the vote squarely taken as between cow butter and bull butter.

Mr. MERCER (Wyoming). I move to amend the proposed amendment, and to have the resolution declare that we favor the wiping out of the tax—its repeal. [Applause.]

The motion was seconded.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming. The vote of the Convention will be taken upon that.

The motion was carried.

Mr. ROBINSON (Kansas). I would like to make another amendment, to the effect that the product called 'oleomargarine' shall be so labeled and colored as to be known on the market for what it is.

Mr. CARROLL (Texas). I wish, sir, to move as a substitute for that resolution that we favor the repeal of the tax upon oleomargarine. I move that as a substitute for the original resolution and the amendments to it. I wish the Convention to understand my motion: I incorporate the proposition of Governor Robinson, that the tax on oleomargarine shall be removed, and add that the product shall be labeled so as to indicate what it is; then any person who wants it can buy it. Perhaps it is as good as 'chloroform butter,' which you have to chloroform to prevent its getting away.

Mr. GLICK (Kansas). Gentlemen, it is never a good policy for men engaged in any business to go upon the idea that their business can be built up by the trampling down of any other business or enterprise. Your prosperity cannot be secured by the destruction of the men who are your customers and patrons. You cannot make a market for Texas cattle by encouraging the breeding of cattle throughout the eastern portion of this country; neither can you promote the sale of your cattle by injuring a business which provides you with a market for the

same. To adopt a resolution of the kind proposed is to antagonize a very large interest, one that, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, is almost equal with your own to-day. Within the last few years the dairy interest has grown up until now, if I am not mistaken, the exports of butter and cheese amount to about \$36,000,000 per year. The people in the Eastern and in some of the Western States have given up the breeding of cattle, have sold off all their breeding stock, and have purchased in their stead a class of cattle known and regarded as useful for dairy purposes alone. Now that class of people is as numerous as we are here in the West, and more so. They buy your beef—the dressed beef of the country, and they patronize you every day in the year; they are your patrons, the consumers of your product. Then why do you ask to strike down that industry of theirs which has grown up to such an extent? It does not antagonize your interest, and the removal of the tax upon it would not add one mill to the value of any steer in the land. The 'Big Four,' I believe, control the price they pay and regulate the price to be paid by the consumer. Then why take off that tax? It amounts to only \$1,000,000. It is necessary to be levied as a legal proposition in order that the Government may regulate and control the business. If not taxed, your Government cannot provide the manner in which oleomargarine shall be regulated and sold. This is purely an internal revenue arrangement, whereby the Government is enabled to stamp and mark the product, to control its character, and to say that it shall go into the market under its true name. To recommend that the tax be removed is to say what? It is to say that we are in favor of committing a fraud upon the people, and are willing, as stockmen, to put an adulterated commodity upon the market, a counterfeit which may be stamped as genuine butter, solely to benefit ourselves. Now, gentlemen, the dairy interest will antagonize this, but I say in all frankness that I do not believe we have the power to secure even a respectful hearing in Congress in an attempt to get that law repealed, for all the States are firmly convinced that it has been of benefit to them in making for them an export trade of about \$36,000,000 a year, with which are combined the exports of cotton and of boots and shoes, giving us the balance of trade and keeping a little gold in the country. Were it not for those articles you would be simply the tenant farmers of men who would own and control you and would vote you at the polls in the interest of their monopoly. Let us protect the dairymen, our friends and customers, and not seek to strike down their industry and their interest, as sacred to them as our own are to us.

A DELEGATE FROM KANSAS. When I left my home as a delegate to this Convention I supposed I should meet with a body of men who were willing to deal fairly with their neighbors. Now, gentlemen, in the first place, this tax can affect your cattle only to the extent that tallow enters into the composition of oleomargarine. We have submitted to every proposition made in the interest of the great State of

Texas. We have come here to represent the farmers of Kansas, and the question before us is one of vital importance to every tiller of the soil in our State. Will you, for the sake of getting a few cents more for a few pounds of tallow, say that this duty must be removed from oleomargarine? That would be unfair and unjust. We have made great concessions to you. Gentlemen, once upon a time a man was brought into a police court and accused of having struck his wife. In answer to the charge he said, "My wife has scalded me and tried to poison me, and she has broken chairs and broomsticks on my head, all of which I have stood like a man; but this morning she kicked my best coon-dog and that fetched me." Gentlemen, don't kick the coon-dog of the Kansas man. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Erskine (Texas) said that a tax of \$50 would be sufficient to enable the officers of internal revenue to prevent oleomargarine from being sold as butter.

Mr. BLACK (Texas). As I understand it, this tax was put on to restrict the manufacture of oleomargarine, which was a fraud on the people of the United States, the product being sold as butter; but the manufacture was continued, and a new law was passed permitting the sale of the product so long as it was properly stamped as oleomargarine. Now, this does not prevent the manufacture of it, and I cannot see how the dairy interests are to be benefited at all. Armour manufactures as much as he cares to; he is permitted to do so by law. But this tax comes out of some one. Now, where does it come from? Certainly half of it comes from the producer and half from the consumer. If Armour did not have this to pay he would contribute a little more to us, but he cannot do so now while he has to pay this million of dollars to the Government. I do not see how the dairy interests are going to be affected in the slightest degree, because he is permitted by law to make the article.

Mr. FORNEY (Kansas). The matter of this resolution is one that has bothered the best brains of the nation. We are to vote on something that will be laid before the world, as it were, and I am in favor of being very careful in regard to what we do about this matter. The gentleman from Kansas seems to throw insinuations at the Texas delegation. We are all interested alike in this matter, from whatever State we come, and I, who am myself a Kansas man, do not feel that *our* dog has been kicked. We are here for the purpose of controlling the 'Big Four,' and it has been well said that the man who has the steer will not be benefited at all; but I say let us get a better price for the steer that contains that tallow. I am in favor of striking out the resolution.

Mr. SAVAGE (Nebraska.) This question seems to be discussed more from personal ideas and motives, many of which are very erroneous, than from a business stand-point. The tax that the Government of the United States receives from the manufacture of oleomargarine amounted last year to about \$1,000,000; the tax alone that the Government receives

amounts to about \$1.50 or \$2 for each and every animal of the bovine species that is killed in the United States by the 'Big Four.' Let me go back to the origin of this tax. It was originated and put through Congress by the Elgin dairies in Illinois; that is to say, it was originated by them and was carried through mainly by them, though they had the assistance of the other dairies. But the Elgin dairymen are willing to-day, and have been for nearly two years, to have this law repealed. They do not wish to father the move in Congress themselves, but would be glad to have the cattlemen, the steer men, bring the matter up. The Elgin people will tell you to-day that their best customer for their best butter was Mr. Armour, who bought more than all the other customers they had. Now what does it amount to? Before this tax was put on Armour paid them 28 and 30 cents a pound for butter, and they had a market for all they could manufacture. What do they get for it now? It stands in the markets of Chicago and other cities begging for purchasers at 20 and 22 cents a pound. The tax is a detriment, and they see it just as well as we do. We are willing to grant to our brother cattlemen all the advantages they can derive from their business, and we, as beef producers, want the same privilege. The tax on oleomargarine, as I have before stated, causes a depreciation in the value of every steer and cow killed in this country of \$1.50 to \$2. The Government admits that oleomargarine is an article fit for food and grants permission to manufacture and sell it under the restrictions that it shall be branded as oleomargarine and that the retail dealers shall give a certificate with each sale testifying that the article is oleomargarine and not butter; and those restrictions are all that we need. If one does not wish to buy oleomargarine and eat it he is not compelled to. I have been using it in my family for the last four years and prefer it to any butter we can buy, because it is better. I will furthermore state in regard to the business that the main bulk of the oleo manufactured in this country finds a market in a foreign country; the major part of the oil manufactured by the 'Big Four' in America is sold in Holland, and the export last year amounted to 59,079,120 pounds, and you will bear in mind that 1 pound of oleo makes 4 pounds of oleomargarine.

Mr. MOTHERSILL (New Mexico). I wish to correct one statement made by the gentleman who has just taken his seat. He said that the tax amounted to \$1.50 or \$2 per head on all cattle killed. A calculation-based upon the number of cattle killed last year will show that the percentage is away down below that.

The Chair stated that the question was upon the substitute offered by Mr. Carroll (Texas) for the resolution reported by the Committee on Resolutions.

The Secretary called the roll of the States and Territories represented, and announced the result of the vote taken as follows: Ayes, 337; noes, 66. [Applause.]

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered Sixth, and on motion the resolution therein embodied was adopted.

Mr. Glick again read the section of the report numbered Seventh, and on motion the resolution therein embodied was adopted.

Mr. Glick continued the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Your committee further recommend the adoption of the following resolutions as substitutes for all other resolutions proposed upon the subject of deep water:

Whereas it is the sense of this Convention that deep water upon the Gulf coast of Texas is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the live-stock and other productive interests of Texas and of the great Northwest:

*Be it resolved*, That we heartily favor the appropriation by Congress of the \$6,200,000 recommended by the Board of Engineers for the improvement of the port of Galveston, and request all the Representatives in Congress to urge the immediate passage of the bill making the appropriation therefor; and

Whereas six years are deemed necessary to profitably expend the amount of \$6,200,000 to procure deep water at Galveston; and

Whereas it is of the greatest importance to the entire Northwest that deep water be obtained at the earliest possible time; and

Whereas the Board of Engineers reports that deep water can be obtained at Aransas Pass for \$1,200,000 and at Sabine Pass for \$1,400,000; and

Whereas the amounts estimated by the Board of Engineers as necessary to secure deep water at Aransas Pass and at Sabine Pass can be advantageously expended within twelve or eighteen months, and deep water can be thereby secured.

*Be it further resolved*, That this Convention favors the appropriation by Congress of the entire amount of the estimates recommended for the work required at Aransas and Sabine Passes. But if Congress should fail to make liberal appropriations for Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass, then it is the sense of this Convention that private capital should be permitted to secure deep water at both Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass, as is now successfully being done at the mouth of the Brazos.

*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the States here represented, with the request that they work to the end that deep water may be had upon the Gulf coast at the earliest possible day.

Mr. CARROLL (Texas). I wish to say that that resolution harmonizes all interests. There is no conflict between the various places seeking for deep water; the whole Northwest wants it, and Texas deals with it, I believe, on some occasions. [Laughter.]

On motion, the resolutions last above read were adopted.

Mr. Glick continued the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the proposed resolution, a copy of which is hereto annexed [see p. 21], indorsing the creation and operation of slaughtering and refrigerating establishments in the State of Texas, beg leave to report the same back to the Convention, and to recommend the adoption in substitution therefor of the following resolutions, to wit:

Whereas it is claimed that the present depressed condition of the cattle industry is largely due to the lack of healthy competition in the market;

*Be it resolved*, That this Convention commend the refrigerating enterprises already established at Fort Worth, Columbus, Dallas, and Victoria, all in the State of Texas,

and recommend the establishment, at the most appropriate and accessible points, of refrigerating slaughter-houses of sufficient magnitude to successfully handle the surplusage of beef-cattle from the great Southwest, with a view of exporting the product of such refrigerating establishments to foreign markets.

*Be it further resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that the refrigerating slaughter-houses so established should receive the hearty support and patronage of the producers of beef-cattle in the Southwest.

On motion, the resolutions last above read were adopted.

Mr. Glick continued the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Your committee further recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention, most respectfully submitted to Congress, that Congress should make an appropriation to pay all such Indian depredation claims as have been examined and approved by the Interior Department, and should make some provision for the adjustment and settlement of such claims as have not been approved, without any reference to the statute of limitations;

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this Convention be, and he is hereby, instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the Congress now in session.

On motion, the resolutions last above read were adopted.

Mr. Glick continued the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

Your committee on resolutions further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Commercial Club of Fort Worth for the courtesies extended to the members of the Convention and its committees in the use of their magnificent club rooms as a place of meeting for work and social converse, whereby the dispatch of business before the Convention has been greatly facilitated.

On motion, the resolution last above read was adopted.

MR. GLICK. The report is signed as follows: G. W. Glick (Kansas), chairman; A. L. Matlock (Texas), secretary; Louis Lutz, New Mexico; A. Leonard, Missouri; J. W. Bowles, Colorado; C. P. Johnson, Illinois; J. F. Waters, Arizona; J. G. Pratt, Wyoming; J. B. Erion, Nebraska; J. L. McAtee, Indian Territory.

MR. BRUSH (Colorado). I move that a vote of thanks be offered to the Committee on Resolutions for the able manner in which its duties have been discharged.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Hadley (New Mexico) read the report of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Stafford, as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee appointed to confer with Robert E. Stafford, president of the Columbus (Texas) Meat and Ice Company, who holds a contract with an English syndicate for the delivery of dressed beef to such syndicate for two years, beg leave to report that they have met Mr. Stafford and examined his contract in detail, and are of the opinion that the provisions of said contract are sufficiently favorable to warrant the cattlemen of the Southwest in investigating fully the propositions Mr. Stafford may make, and in examining the refrigerating plants he desires to utilize in carrying out the provisions of said contract. We respectfully recommend that

a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to make such investigation, and, if found satisfactory, to so report in such way and manner as they may deem advisable to the cattlemen of the country.

O. A. HADLEY.  
C. GOODNIGHT.  
J. T. BRACKENRIDGE.  
A. G. DULL.  
R. E. MADDOX.

Mr. HADLEY. I will say, gentlemen, that this report of the conclusions arrived at by the committee anticipates that a further and fuller report will be made after the Convention has adjourned. We made no special recommendation except that a committee of representative cattlemen be appointed, who would be able to investigate fully the plans and the contracts, for the reason that we could not say to the cattlemen here, "We are now prepared to tell you that this is just exactly what you want." I will say, however, that the committee came to the conclusion that everything looked as though there was a little star appearing in the east for the benefit of Texas and the northwest.

Mr. Brush (Colorado) moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Connollee (Texas) offered the following resolution :

Whereas the President of the United States has issued his proclamation that all cattle shall be removed from the Cherokee Strip by October, 1890 ; and

Whereas there are many cattle seeking pasturage there which could be profitably held there until the time appointed for removal :

*Be it resolved*, That we respectfully request the President of the United States to permit cattle to be placed on said strip, and allowed to remain there under the same conditions as govern the cattle now there, and with the understanding that they shall be removed by October 1, 1890.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was adopted.

Mr. Burns offered the following resolutions :

Whereas the live-stock commission-men have formed themselves into exchanges in the cities of Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, and by coercion have compelled the different buyers of live-stock to join said exchanges and make their purchases only from live-stock commission merchants belonging to said exchanges ; and

Whereas the rules of said exchanges prohibit any person or company from doing business there without joining said exchanges ; and

Whereas the rules of said exchanges are that no cattle shall be sold for less than at a cost of 50 cents per head ; and

Whereas rules have lately been passed by the Chicago live-stock exchange forbidding any co-operative company to sell its own cattle : Now, therefore,

*Be it resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that rings and combinations of this character are detrimental to the live-stock industry of this country, and that we are heartily opposed to and condemn the same.

*Be it further resolved*, That we deem it the right of every American citizen to market his products in any manner he sees fit without violation of law ; and we positively condemn the efforts of any combination or person endeavoring to infringe upon this right.

The foregoing proposed resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

Mr. Brush (Colorado) offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the earnest and cordial thanks of the Interstate Cattlemen's Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to Governor O. A. Hadley, temporary chairman, and to Charles H. Gould, temporary secretary of this Convention, and also to Hon. H. B. Stoddard and L. E. Finch, respectively our permanent chairman and secretary, for their earnest and devoted services as officers; to the chairmen for their strictly parliamentary rulings, from none of which was there any dissent; to the secretaries for the careful discharge of their arduous duties.

*Further resolved*, That this Fifth Interstate Convention of Cattlemen recognizes the official work of its officers as equal to that performed by like officers in past conventions.

*Further resolved*, That these expressions of gratitude be spread upon the minutes of this Convention.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were adopted.

A DELGATE FROM ILLINOIS. What disposition was made of the hide question, referred to in the resolutions offered by Mr. Buell?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think the committee returned those resolutions. The matter rests with the Committee on Resolutions; that committee has not yet reported on it.

The following telegram was read by the Secretary:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1890.

To H. A. HEATH, Fort Worth, Tex.

Secretary Rusk directs me to say that if appropriations will permit, and the proceedings have an important bearing on the cattle industry, the Department will publish them in special bulletin.

D. E. SALMON,

Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.

The reading of the foregoing telegram was followed by applause.

The following resolution was offered, and was read by the Secretary:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to the people of Fort Worth, and to the officers of the railroads centering here, for the munificent hospitalities received from them on this occasion.

On motion, the foregoing resolution was adopted.

Mr. BLACK (Texas). Gentlemen, in Texas the tariff is a delicate subject, but I am a business man, and I look upon it in a business way, I am a Democrat, but I do not think I part with my privileges in asking for this much 'protection.' I offer the following resolution:

Whereas the tariff is an element that affects the value of American products; and

Whereas the manufacturers of leather, and of harness, shoes, and other goods made therefrom are protected by a tariff ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. ad valorem; and

Whereas these manufacturers are permitted, under the present tariff, to purchase and import the hide product from foreign countries free of duty; and

Whereas the hide product is a very important one in the live-stock industry of the United States; and owing to the privilege enjoyed by our manufacturers of buying their hides in foreign countries, notably, China, South America, India, and other semi-civilized countries, they have been able to reduce the cost of this product from 15 cents per pound to about 5 cents per pound, without returning any corresponding

advantage to the consumers of shoes, harness, and other articles manufactured by them: Therefore

*Be it resolved*, That this Convention demands that the tariff on manufactured goods be removed altogether; or else that we may enjoy an equal privilege with the American manufacturer of buying our goods in foreign markets; or else that a proper tariff be placed upon hides, goat skins, and other like incidental products of live-stock, so that the American manufacturer will be compelled to give preference to the American producer of these commodities.

A DELEGATE FROM ILLINOIS. A few moments ago I made an inquiry concerning the resolutions offered by Mr. Buell, of our delegation, and was informed by the Chair that those resolutions were in the hands of the Committee on Resolutions. I now ask that they be read. They contain a recommendation to Congress that the tariff on hides be restored. That tariff was one of the first efforts made in the interest of the cattle business.

The CHAIRMAN. The resolutions mentioned were read at the time of their presentation. It is my impression that they went into the hands of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. McDIARMID (Missouri). The resolutions were sent to the committee yesterday. Thus far we have gone along harmoniously, but this is a political question and is not likely to end harmoniously if brought up now.

Mr. BRUSH (Colorado). I move that the rules be suspended and that the resolution offered by Mr. Black be adopted.

The motion was seconded.

The Secretary called the roll of the States and Territories represented, and announced the result of the vote taken as follows: Ayes, 186; noes, 225.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion to suspend the rules is lost and there is nothing before the Convention.

Mr. GLICK (Kansas). I desire to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Fort Worth Stock-Yards Company for its generous hospitality to the members of the Convention on the occasion of their visit to the stock-yards.

It was moved that the foregoing resolution be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried.

The following resolution was offered and was read by the Secretary:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered, to Senators Vest, Plumb, and Coke for their earnest efforts in behalf of the live-stock industry in their investigation concerning the marketing of cattle and hogs and their dressed products.

Mr. MAYES (Indian Territory). I desire to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas the Cherokee nation of North American Indians did purchase of the United States Government, under the administration of Martin Van Buren, for a valuable consideration, and did make full and satisfactory payment for, a portion of the then public domain; and

Whereas the United States, with their 60,000,000 people, have by recent executive acts declared their determination to deny their sacred promises and to annul all con-

tract and treaty obligations with the Cherokee Indians and by their superior physical force to seize and condemn these lands and to confiscate the revenues and property of the lawful tenants holding grazing leases from the Cherokee Indians:

*Now, be it resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention, representing an interest of vital importance to the great West, that the attitude of the United States on this question is unworthy of a powerful nation and in conflict with the Christian spirit of the present age.

*Be it further resolved*, That the persons grazing cattle in the so called 'Cherokee Strip' are doing so under a contract for grazing privileges made in good faith with the Cherokee government, with the tacit consent of the Secretary of the Interior, and with the full knowledge of the Administration; and that any act of the Government which shall seek to interfere with the relations existing between the Cherokee people and their tenants during the life of the present lease is subversive of the rights of the citizens of a common country.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposed resolutions will go to the Committee on Resolutions.

It was moved that the rules be suspended and a vote taken upon the foregoing resolutions. The motion was seconded.

Mr. GUNTER (Texas) moved that the convention adjourn *sine die*.

It was moved that a *viva voce* vote be taken on the motion to suspend the rules.

It was moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Carried.

It was announced that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company extended an invitation to the delegates to join in a free excursion over that road from Fort Worth to Galveston and return.

Mr. BLACK (Texas). In the report of the Committee on Bureaus of Information and Statistics it was proposed that a memorial should be made to Congress, and it seems to me that a committee of three or five should be appointed by the Chair to arrange that matter.

The Chairman stated that he would announce such committee to the local press. [The gentlemen so nominated were Messrs. Charles Goodnight, Ike T. Pryor, R. E. Maddox, A. H. Pierce, and Tom O'Connor, all of Texas.]

It was moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the members of the press for their valuable services to the Convention. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. BRUSH (Colorado) moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, for his kind proposition to publish the proceedings of the Convention, and that the same be accepted. The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Mr. GUNTER (Texas) the Convention adjourned *sine die*.



## LIST OF DELEGATES.

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Addington, J. P., Texas.  
 Addison, E. I., Kansas.  
 Albright, J. G., New Mexico.  
 Ames, E. E., Kansas.  
 Andrews, T. T. D., Texas.  
 Arnold, L. W., Missouri.  
 Asburn, E. J., Texas.  
 Atkinson, Robert, Kansas.  
 Bacon, F. M., Illinois.  
 Bailey, J. L., Colorado.  
 Ballantine, G. W., Colorado.  
 Barbour, R. M., New Mexico.  
 Barkly, W. A., Texas.  
 Barth, William, Colorado.  
 Berry, E. A., Kansas.  
 Black, William L., Texas.  
 Blair, John A., Kansas.  
 Blanks, —, Texas.  
 Blocker, William, Texas.  
 Blocksonson, J. M., Texas.  
 Bohls, Henry, Texas.  
 Botts, J. W., Missouri.  
 Bowles, J. W., Colorado.  
 Brackenridge, J. T., Texas.  
 Bradley, H. D., Texas.  
 Braham, Hayward, Texas.  
 Braley, J. D., Kansas.  
 Brashears, Richard, Missouri.  
 Breedlove, C. R., Texas.  
 Bronaugh, F. P., Missouri.  
 Brooke, A. T., Kansas.  
 Brooks, G. L., New Mexico.  
 Brooks, James, Missouri.  
 Brown, A. J., Texas.  
 Brown, Charles E., Texas.  
 Brown, George, Illinois.  
 Brownfield, M. V., Texas.  
 Brush, J. L., Colorado.  
 Buell, M. P., Illinois.  
 Burbridge, T. B., Texas.  
 Burleson, Jeff., Texas.  
 Burnett, S. B., Texas.  
 Burns, S. P., Texas.  
 Bush, A. P., jr., Texas.

Buster, J. W., Texas.  
 Byers, George, Texas.  
 Caldwell, C. G., Texas.  
 Caldwell, W. H., Texas.  
 Campbell, B. H., Kansas.  
 Campbell, H. H., Texas.  
 Campbell, James H., Indian Territory.  
 Campbell, William L., Colorado.  
 Carpenter, J. C., Texas.  
 Carroll, —, Texas.  
 Casey, Martin, Texas.  
 Chadwick, J. M., Wyoming.  
 Childers, J. G., Texas.  
 Claridge, R. R., Texas.  
 Clark, C. F., Missouri.  
 Clark, —, Texas.  
 Clay, John, jr., Wyoming.  
 Clutton, Francis, New Mexico.  
 Cokernot, J. W., Texas.  
 Cole, L. H., Kansas.  
 Coleman, J., Texas.  
 Collins, Joel, Texas.  
 Collins, Jos., Texas.  
 Colman, T. A., Texas.  
 Connellee, C. U., Texas.  
 Cowen, B. O., Missouri.  
 Cragin, —, Indian Territory.  
 Curtis, W. R., Texas.  
 Dalton, C. T., Texas.  
 Darcy, O. O., Texas.  
 Darlington, John, Texas.  
 Darnell, I. R., Texas.  
 Davenport, A. C., Nebraska.  
 Davidson, J. F., Missouri.  
 Davis, Charles, Texas.  
 Davis, E. P., Texas.  
 Davis, E. T., Texas.  
 Davis, I. W., Texas.  
 Davis, Joe J., Texas.  
 Davis, J. H. P., Texas.  
 Davis, R. T., Texas.  
 Day, A. J., Kans.  
 Day, J. M., Texas.  
 Denis, E. P., Texas.

- Dodridge, P., Texas.  
 Donaldson, J. A., Kansas.  
 Dorsey, S. W., New Mexico.  
 Dougherty, F. M., Texas.  
 Driskill, J. L., Texas.  
 Dull, A. G., Texas.  
 Dull, J. J., Texas.  
 East, E. H., Texas.  
 Ehrenwerth, H. M., Texas.  
 Elder, P. P., Kansas.  
 Erion, J. B., Nebraska.  
 Ernest, F. P., Colorado.  
 Ernst, Joe, Texas.  
 Erskine, B. H., Texas.  
 Erskine, M., Texas.  
 Estell, Robert, Missouri.  
 Estes, James K., Missouri.  
 Evans, J. T., Texas.  
 Falcon, Albert, Missouri.  
 Filley, Elijah, Nebraska.  
 Finch, L. E., Kansas.  
 Fisher, C. F., Wyoming.  
 Folsom, S. M., New Mexico.  
 Forney, A. G., Kansas.  
 Forsythe, A., Texas.  
 French, Miles, Nebraska.  
 Friend, Ralph M., Wyoming.  
 Fulton, G. W., Texas.  
 Funk, Charles A., Illinois.  
 Funk, Joseph, Texas.  
 Gage, E. L., Texas.  
 Gardner, D. B., Texas.  
 Gebhard, H., Colorado.  
 Gentry, N. H., Missouri.  
 Gentry, William, Missouri.  
 Glick, G. W., Kansas.  
 Godair, W. H., Texas.  
 Godwin, D. W., Texas.  
 Goodnight, Charles, Texas.  
 Gordon, J. W., Missouri.  
 Gould, Charles H., Nebraska.  
 Graham, Robert, Missouri.  
 Greer, J. E., Illinois.  
 Grooms, J. W., Texas.  
 Gunter, Jot., Texas.  
 Guthrie, W. W., Kansas.  
 Hadley, O. A., New Mexico.  
 Hake, J. A., Nebraska.  
 Half, Meyer, Texas.  
 Hall, F. J., Texas.  
 Hall, W. E., Missouri.  
 Halsell, H. H., Texas.  
 Halvey, W. H., New Mexico.  
 Hamburg, Henry, Texas.  
 Hamby, W. R., Texas.  
 Hamilton, A., Texas.  
 Hamilton, J. W., Kansas.  
 Hanna, J. Q., Texas.  
 Hanna, S. C., Kansas.  
 Hardy, H. W., New Mexico.  
 Hardy, R. F., New Mexico.  
 Harlin C. H., Missouri.  
 Harris, D. S., Missouri.  
 Harris, Henry H., Illinois.  
 Harris, J., Texas.  
 Harris, Ralph, Texas.  
 Harrison, James, New Mexico.  
 Harrold, E. B., Texas.  
 Harrold, William, Texas.  
 Hastings, L. R., Illinois.  
 Haver, L. B., Indian Territory.  
 Haygood, A. W., Wyoming.  
 Head, R. G., Colorado.  
 Heart, J. G., Missouri.  
 Heath, H. A., Kansas.  
 Henderson, James T., Arkansas.  
 Henderson, J. W., Texas.  
 Henson, C. F., Kansas.  
 Herring, C. T., Texas.  
 Hewins, E. M., Kansas.  
 Hexter, J. K., Texas.  
 Hill, John C., New Mexico.  
 Hill, L. H., Texas.  
 Hill, R. T., Texas.  
 Hill, S. R., Colorado.  
 Hitson, William, Texas.  
 Rogers, H. D., Texas.  
 Holly, H. S., Colorado.  
 Holly, William, Colorado.  
 Hord, A. H., Wyoming.  
 Houghton, John H., Texas.  
 House, E. M., Texas.  
 Howard, A. A., Colorado.  
 Hoxie, John R., Texas.  
 Hudson, A. W., Texas.  
 Hume, George, Texas.  
 Hume, J. L., Texas.  
 Hurley, T. J., Texas.  
 Hurst, Keenan, Kansas.  
 Iglehart, D. T., Texas.  
 Ijams, H. B., Wyoming.  
 Jackman, —, Texas.  
 Jackson, S. S., New Mexico.  
 Johnson, C. P., Illinois.  
 Johnson, Henry T., Indian Territory.  
 Johnson, Joe, Texas.  
 Jones, A. C., Texas.  
 Jones, G. B., Texas.  
 Jones, M. W., Colorado.  
 Jones, T. H., Missouri.

- Jones, T. R., Colorado.  
 Keenan, W. T., Illinois.  
 Kennedy, Graham, Texas.  
 Kent, E. A., Colorado.  
 Kimberlein, J. J., Texas.  
 Kleberg, R. J., Texas.  
 Knapp, J. K., Texas.  
 Lacey, W. M., Kansas.  
 Lamb, C. G., Colorado.  
 Laustano, S., Colorado.  
 Lazarus, Sam., Texas.  
 Leaming, M. J., Colorado.  
 Leary, J. C., Colorado.  
 Lee, J. E., Texas.  
 Lee, L. H., Texas.  
 Lee, P. C., Texas.  
 Leonard, A., Missouri.  
 Leonard, Charles E., Missouri.  
 Lewis, W. C., Texas.  
 Lindsay, J. M., Texas.  
 Littlefield, George W., Texas.  
 Llewellyn, W. H. H., New Mexico.  
 Long, A. G., Texas.  
 Long, A. J., Texas.  
 Lord, W. H., Kansas.  
 Loving, J. C., Texas.  
 Lundy, J. D., Texas.  
 Lutz, Lewis, New Mexico.  
 Lyon, G. E., New Mexico.  
 Lyon, W. S., New Mexico.  
 Lytle, J. T., Texas.  
 McAtee, John L., Indian Territory.  
 McCart, Robert, Texas.  
 McCarthy, J. C., Texas.  
 McChesney, H., Illinois.  
 McClellan, Charles, Indian Territory.  
 McColloch, Robert, Missouri.  
 McCormick, J., Colorado.  
 McDiarmid, John, Missouri.  
 McFaddin, J. A., Texas.  
 McMulty, R. E., Texas.  
 Maddox, R. E., Texas.  
 Mann, Felix, Texas.  
 Martin, E. C., Texas.  
 Mathers, J. M., Texas.  
 Mathews, J., Texas.  
 Matlock, A. L., Texas.  
 Matthews, J. A., Texas.  
 Mayer, Max, Texas.  
 Mayes, Samuel, Indian Territory.  
 Mead, Morton, Missouri.  
 Meek, J. G., Nebraska.  
 Mercer, A. S., Wyoming.  
 Mercer, J. W., Kansas.  
 Merchant, Clave, Texas.  
 Mertz, M., Texas.  
 Metcalf, H. H., Colorado.  
 Miller, Abe, Texas.  
 Miller, A. M., Texas.  
 Miller, C. F., Wyoming.  
 Millett, A., Texas.  
 Minnis, C. C., Texas.  
 Minor, L., Arkansas.  
 Monahan, D., Colorado.  
 Montgomery, J. W., Texas.  
 Montgomery, Tom, Texas.  
 Moore, D. W., Texas.  
 Moore, W. R., Texas.  
 More, R. P., Texas.  
 Morris, Jake, Texas.  
 Morris, John, Missouri.  
 Mothersill, E., New Mexico.  
 Nail, J. H., Texas.  
 Newman, J. M., Wyoming.  
 Nichols, F., New Mexico.  
 Normand, James, New Mexico.  
 North, S. I., New Mexico.  
 Nuckels, E., Colorado.  
 O'Connor, Tom., Texas.  
 Odom, W. W., Texas.  
 Paquin, Paul, Missouri.  
 Parnham, J. B., Kansas.  
 Pearce, T. R., Texas.  
 Perry, J. W., Texas.  
 Pettus, Buck, Texas.  
 Pfluger, George, Texas.  
 Pfluger, L., Texas.  
 Phillips, Richard, Indian Territory.  
 Piatt, C. W., Illinois.  
 Pierce, A. H., Texas.  
 Platt, M. R., Missouri.  
 Poage, W. A., Texas.  
 Porter, George, Texas.  
 Pratt, J. G., Wyoming.  
 Price, T. B., Missouri.  
 Prosser, R. W., Texas.  
 Pryor, A. M., Colorado.  
 Pryor, Ike T., Texas.  
 Pughe, C. E., Colorado.  
 Ragsdale, Thomas W., Missouri.  
 Rector, J. B., Texas.  
 Reynolds, G. T., Texas.  
 Reynolds, W. D., Texas.  
 Reynolds, W. R., Texas.  
 Riddell, Hy., Colorado.  
 Rippey, W. T., Kansas.  
 Robinson, A. B., Texas.  
 Robinson, Charles, Kansas.  
 Robinson, C., Texas.  
 Rogers, C. M., Texas.

Romero, Hilario, New Mexico.  
 Ropes, E. H., Texas.  
 Rush, Allen C., Illinois.  
 Russell, R. R. Texas.  
 Saint, J. E., New Mexico.  
 Salmon, Harvey W., Missouri.  
 Sandmeyer E. J. Texas.  
 Savage, E. P. Nebraska.  
 Schooler J. E. Wyoming.  
 Scott, Winfield, Texas.  
 Searcy, O. O., Texas.  
 Seaton, R. K., Texas.  
 Severy, L., Kansas.  
 Shallcross, J. W., Texas.  
 Shaw, Felix, Texas.  
 Shaw, F. M., Texas.  
 Shaw, T. H., Texas.  
 Sheldon, J. M., Texas.  
 Sherwood, F. R., Texas.  
 Shields, Rome, Texas.  
 Silverstein, A., Texas.  
 Simpson, E. J., Arizona.  
 Sims, D. E., Texas.  
 Slaughter, C. C., Texas.  
 Slaughter, John B., Texas.  
 Slaughter, W. B., New Mexico.  
 Smith, D. H., New Mexico.  
 Smith, I. P., Texas.  
 Smith, J. S., Illinois.  
 Smith, R. M., Texas.  
 Smith, W. M., Texas.  
 Smith, R. A., Texas.  
 Sperry, John, Kansas.  
 Springer Charles, New Mexico.  
 Stafford, R. E., Texas.  
 Steele, Richard, New Mexico.  
 Steele, R. A., Kansas.  
 Stiles, J. E., Texas.  
 Stoddard, C., Wyoming.  
 Stoddard, H. B., Texas.  
 Stoller, John R., Missouri.  
 Stovall, W. E., Texas.  
 Strahorn, R., Illinois.

Streeter, D. R., Kansas.  
 Stuart, W. T., Texas.  
 Sugg, E. C., Texas.  
 Tallbot, W. S., Texas.  
 Tamblyn, W. L., Illinois.  
 Taylor, E. W., Texas.  
 Taylor, H. M., New Mexico.  
 Taylor, H. W., Texas.  
 Taylor, J. B., Texas.  
 Temple, E. J., Colorado.  
 Terrell, A. W., Texas.  
 Thompson William Indian Territory.  
 Thomson, R. M., Texas.  
 Thomson, Thad. Texas.  
 Tips, Walter Texas.  
 Titus, Eli Kansas.  
 Todd, J. A., Missouri.  
 Towner, P. J., New Mexico.  
 Trammell, Thomas, Texas.  
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 Whitehead, J. R., Wyoming.  
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